Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 174 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nakotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taipeh Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 p.m

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., (For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq., (For Deccan), Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON, (For Berar) Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq., (For Gujarat) Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 69,76,745/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—
"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."
Lieut.-Colonel delighted at my great success, writes:—
"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."
VISIT TO POONA
ADVICE FREE.
SOLDIER'S HOME.
5, Sollyflood Road,
22nd July 4 to 8 p.m.
23rd July 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
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INDORE CITY.—Warune & Madali.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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JAL DINSHAW & CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings, and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
No. 6, Patni Building,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
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Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

MISCELLANEOUS

READY STEAMER FOR SUEZ—Apply for tonnage and freight and other particulars to HAJI SHAIKH MOHAMED SHUSHTARY & Co., Arab Lane, Grant Road. 823

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED—ENGROSSING CLERKS and TYPIST for a well-known Solicitors' firm. Apply Box No. 599, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 868

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CLERK for our Receiving and Delivery Department. Apply to Royal Laundry Co., 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 848

WANTED—ASSISTANT MOTOR FOREMAN to look after Municipal Motor Lorries. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5. Apply with testimonials to MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS, Foras Road. 835

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED two TRAVELLING EUROPEAN INSPECTORS to supervise catering in Restaurant Cars and at Refreshment Rooms on the B. B and C. I. Railway. Good pay given to good men. Applications with certificates should be sent to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 830

WANTED—Smart English-knowing, only experienced, RENT-COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR of Estates. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay Rs. 60 monthly. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 861

WANTED AT ONCE—MALE MATRICULATE, Normal trained preferred, for Christian Anglo-Hindi School. Salary Rs. 25—40, according to qualifications. Might also employ wife, if sufficiently qualified. Send copies of testimonials to Miss GRIER, Ujjain, C. I. 869

SITUATIONS WANTED.

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED by an Undergraduate, English, Sanskrit and Mathematics TUITIONS or morning, evening work. Write to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 862

WANTED.

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle", "Times" and "Jame", at Rs. 5 per maund (28 lbs.). Sellers should send to SWADESHI STORES, Times Building. 871

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR, 20 H. P. A. C. complete. Price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 858

FOR SALE—Fine PHOTOGRAVURES of His Majesty the King-Emperor by J. Snowman, size including margin 20 by 15 inches. Price 4 Annas each or in lots of 1,000, 3 Annas each. Apply to Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 841

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines. Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses. Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory, Hotel, or School, Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17 Humam Street. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specifications which can be had from the Storekeeper will be received upto 4 p.m. on 31st July, 1918, for each of the following items:—

1. Iron and Steel and articles made thereof.
2. Hard coke 13 tons.
3. Smithy coal 14 tons.
4. Wood scantlings planks etc.
5. Printed forms and books.

(Sd.) A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 20th July, 1918. 865

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 30th instant for the appointment of INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS. The person appointed will be under the Engineering Department and will be required to inspect and report on all small industries and Workshops licensed by the Municipality. Applicants should have had a good training in Mechanical Engineering and also have knowledge of Electrical and Building work. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300—10—400 plus Rs. 50 C.A. per month. The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules.

Leave will be granted under the Civil Service Regulations. The selected applicant should commence duties on 1st September, 1918.

Apply with full copies of testimonials and training to the Undersigned.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc. M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th July, 1918. 853

THE SULTANIA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Registered Office No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAHIMTOOLA HAJEEBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July 1918, to 8th August 1918 (both days inclusive.)

1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 16th July, 1918. 755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PASSED B. E. STUDENTS and SUB-OVERSEERS should communicate with the PRINCIPAL, if they wish to have their names entered in the annual Register of candidates for employment.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 20th July, 1918. 864

NOTIFICATION

MINERALS & MINING LEASES.

RIGHT of removal of Asbestos in Borimadho Forest about 16 miles from Sojat Road station (R.M.R.) shall be finally Auctioned in Mehkhma Khas, Jodhpur, on 31st August, 1918.

Apply stating terms not later than 15th August, 1918, and attend the auction personally for competitive bids. 867

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of our Association has unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. There is a rule among brokers to charge brokerage at 8 annas per each thousand pounds of hay sold by local merchants when imported from the mofussil. This rule is cancelled and instead it is resolved to charge 5 per cent. brokerage on the goods sold. This new rule will be applicable to waggons of green and dry grass as well as prows and will be brought into force from 1st June, 1918."
2. Any broker violating the above rule shall be fined Rs. 501 to be given in any charitable institution; failing this the culprit shall be debarred from any business dealings until the fine is paid.

(Sd.) BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA,
President.

(Sd.) VIKAJI PHIROZSHA BHILADVALA,
(Sd.) JAMSHEDJI NAOROJI MASANI,
Hon. Secretaries.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 16th instant under the signature of Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, attorneys for the Administrators of the estate of Moledina Haji Allarakhia, Notice is hereby given that our clients Messrs. M. E. HAROON & Co., have purchased from the said Adminstrators the outstandings of the business of Moledina Haji Allarakhia, amounting to Rs. 16,290-4-6 which said business was carried on by the said Adminstrators. Our said clients have the right to recover the said outstandings and such right is not in any way affected by the said advertisement.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. M. E. Haroon & Co.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BHIKHAIJI FARDUNJI KARAKA, widow and Executrix of the late Mr. FARDUNJI FARAMJI KARAKA of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MOOSABHOY JAFFERBHOY. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances including the messuage and bungalow known as Olympia House, situated at Matheran, in the Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five gunthas be the same, a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 119 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
776 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
To-night
Eleventh and twelth episodes of the wonderful serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS
Featuring
MOLLIE KING AND CREIGHTON HALE.
JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.
Pathe Color, Extremely interesting.
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE
Comic.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
NOTE—The Imperial will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each on Every Sunday at 5 o'clock matinees.
BUY WAR LOAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY
"THE COURT CARDS"
AND THEIR JOKER.
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre
6-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 p.m.

THE FRAWLEY COMEDY COMPANY
POSTPONEMENT.
The management have to announce that owing to the great difficulties and uncertainty in travelling and transportation generally, it has been found impossible for Mr. Frawley to keep to the advertised opening date, *viz.*, Wednesday 24th. To attempt to commence the season on that date would greatly prejudice the Company's reception and be unfair to their patrons. As Bombay is the largest city in the East visited by this Company since they left America Mr. Frawley does not wish to open his season except under the most auspicious circumstances. The following are the revisions of dates:—
Friday 20th July at 9-30
— "THE HOUSE OF GLASS" —
Saturday 27th at 9-30, Sunday 28th at 5-30
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
The further repertoire will be fixed on Mr. Frawley's arrival.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Remember!
The Drama of this Week is really a choice "bit."
"LOVE and LUCRE"
(5,000 feet)
Gaumont Gazette, Pathe Coloured Cartoons and Scenic and a glorious Comedy at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).
You are on the tip-toe of expectation. Keep patience. The celebrated Pathe Serial,
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
will commence very shortly at the
WEST-END CINEMA.
LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING NIGHT.

NEVER MIND
if you have not seen the first instalment of the glorious Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring the dare-devil of the Screen
MARIE WALCAMP
OF "LIBERTY" FAME
You can still follow the story easily. This instalment is full of daring stunts—thrilling and tense situations together with love and romance.
ALSO A TWO-REEL BISON DRAMA
— THE BAD MAN OF CHEYNNE —
with
HARRY CAREY
AT
THE MAJESTIC
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY at 5-15.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-PLAY AT THE
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Moving-Picture Story, brimming with tender love, womanly feeling, and human interest.
"The Price of Silence"
(6,000 feet)
which a charming young woman is asked to pay, keeps the spectators throughout the five reels in mute excitement and anxiety.
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
"KAISER'S TEMPERATURE"
(Cartoon) and
"MINERS AND LOVE"
(Comedy)
3 Shows Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Starting Next Saturday, 27th July. Mark you carefully the date!
THE MAGNIFICENT WONDER SERIAL
'THE SECRET KINGDOM'
(45,000 feet)

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS
"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"
STARRING
ELLA HALL
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

LEMONJIAN'S
GENUINE JEWELLERY
WORTH HAVING!
Buy War Loan to-day
AND
Visit our Showrooms to-morrow
Art Designers of the latest fashionable Parisian Models
BY EUROPEAN EXPERTS !!!
J. LEMONJIAN & CO.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
36, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MERRY MOMENTS
Preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES
To conclude with a musical scena
MY BIRTHDAY.
Also
A 3-Part Pathetic DRAMA
THE WOMAN HE WRONGED
Important Announcement.
COMMENCING THURSDAY JULY 25th
Special arrangements have been made with
Messrs. PATHE FRERES
for exhibiting the Firm's
BEST AND EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTIONS
Including
A topical film of immense world interest
THE HISTORY OF THE WAR
and
A Spectacular Coloured 3-Part DRAMA
HANDS FROM THE SHADOW
ALSO
COMEDIES, COMICS, CARTOONS
In addition
MISS EILEEN GRACE
will introduce
the world-famous
INDIAN SNAKE DANCE
ARE HER ARMS AN ILLUSION?
COME & SEE IT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
W. J. Locke's masterpiece
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
The story of a girl who strayed from a harem and how she won the heart of Sir Marcus Ordeyne.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
Farcical happenings at a hotel that was supposed to be a private house for the benefit of a rich aunt.
THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
the famous hit of last year.
FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
(By Special Request)
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
SATURDAYAT 9-30 P. M.
"WITHIN THE LAW"
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices Night:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"
Starring
GERALD AMES, BASIL GILL and VIOLET HOPSON
presented by
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH
The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic Intensity.
"THE BARRIER"
IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS
The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 18th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	1,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
" "	Imports	.. ..	54,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	22.04
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis spot..		..	29.98
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		July	28.9c
		Oct.	25.45
		Jan.	24.35
		July	27.50
		Oct.	24.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. ..		

Liverpool, July 19th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	..Mutilated.
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	..	..
" "	Imports	..	17,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	22.09
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis		..	29.98
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		July	28.7c
		Oct.	25.45
		Jan.	24.54
		July	27.60
		Oct.	24.46
New Orleans 11 a.m.	.. ..		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	22.29
Aug.	21.05
Sept.	20.21
Oct.	19.79
Nov.	19.39

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.84

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	22.17
Aug.	20.97
Sept.	20.07
Oct.	18.60
Nov.	19.32

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.89

Liverpool, July 19th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
July	22.07
Aug.	20.86
Sept.	19.93
Oct.	19.46
Nov.	19.17

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.64

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	29.80

Liverpool, July 19th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
July.	29.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 18th

M.G. Bengal	Good		15.84
"	Fully Good		16.59
"	Fine		17.09
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		17.70
" "	Fully Good		18.45
" "	Fine		18.95
" Broach	Good		20.77
" "	Fully Good		21.02
" "	Fine		21.27
" Scinde	Good		15.88
" "	Fully Good		16.63
" "	Fine		17.13

Liverpool, July 19th.

M.G. Bengal	Good		15.81
"	Fully Good		16.56
"	Fine		17.06
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		17.76
" "	Fully Good		18.51
" "	Fine		19.01
" Broach	Good		20.82
" "	Fully Good		21.08
" "	Fine		21.33
" Scinde	Good		15.81
" "	Fully Good		16.56
" "	Fine		17.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 19th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export	.. ..	Nil
" Forwarded	.. ..	48,000
" Imports ..	.. ..	65,000
" Stock ..	.. ..	269,000
Actual Weekly Sales	.. ..	5,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 18th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Total Bullion ..	..	86,500,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits .	..	38,200,000	Dec.	100,000
Other do.	..	231,800,000	Inc.	94,400,000
Govt. Securities .	..	55,800,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	..	103,500,000	Dec.	64,400,000
Notes and Gold .	..	29,600,000	Inc.	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	2 000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Futures at New York July	.. ..	25.19
" " Oct.	.. ..	25.73
" " Jan.	.. ..	24 86
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	34 10
" " Orleans	.. ..	29.75
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	27.70
" " Oct.	.. ..	24.66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	24
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet small Trade Demand.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, July 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest " day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.16½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 18th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New.	£93½

London, July 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed :—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/6
Tone :—Limited business	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe August Value..	2/2½
Tone :—steady.	

London, July 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs: C.I.F. Sellers	80
Wheat Rosso Karachi do. do. Value	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value ..	81
Wheat White Delhi Soft Red Value ..	79/6

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Sellers	77/6
Barietta Russo—61½lbs. Value	76/9
" " 62lbs. Quoted	77
" " 63lbs. Sellers	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Paid	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Value..	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed :—Under control

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/3

Tone :—Little business effected this week. No further buyers except under decided reduction.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Sellers	2/2½
Tone :—Very Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 22.

The tone of the market this morning was steadier, the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July being Rs. 750. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 755 and advanced to Rs. 757, but later on dropped to Rs. 751 on profit taking and "bears" selling. The price then improved to Rs. 754 and jumped to Rs. 758 on "bull" speculators buying, fluctuating a rupee or so thereafter. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 760, and closing quotations will be found below.

Ready cotton has been steadier, with a moderate enquiry for high class lots and stapled descriptions. The ready market will be closed to-morrow for a Hindu holiday (Ashadi Purnima).

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	..	July	..	Rs: 758
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	"	..	" 750
" M. G. Coompta..	..	"	..	" 795
" " Westerns	..	"	..	" 780

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 22ND JULY 1918.

Growths	Superfine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		600	565	525	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				750	"
M.G Westerns ..				760	"
M.G. Coompta ..				790	"
M.G. Bagalkot				765	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			762		"
M.G Anjar ..			777		"
M.G Mundra ..			790		"
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan ..			755		"
Laktar Ginned ..			755		"
M.G. Athni Miraj ..				790	"
M.G Broach ..	752	740	730		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	605	565	525	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) ..	..	600	560	..	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.) ..	..	..	760	750	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.) ..	..	..	795	780	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	757	745	735	..	.. Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	765	755	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	..	590	..	.. Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	775	760 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	755	740 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	745 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	790	775 Ready
Compta (M.G.)..	..	..	..	790	775 Ready
Antal-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 20th July 1918.

Cotton	1,037	bales
Wheat	9,959	qrs.
Linseed	12,445	"
Rape, &c	1,202	"
Gingellyseed	119	"
Poppyseed	810	"
Groundnuts	189	"
Castorseed	1 376	"
Rice	12,562	"
Myrabolams	371	"
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	8,390	"
Jowar	69	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	3,443	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 22nd, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms:	Ball Delivery.
	Rs: a: p:	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 76-38 ..	0 0 0	7 13 6
" " Cawnpore 76-38	53 8 0	7 14 0
" Karachi Rangia ..	0 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 12 0	.. ..
" Cawnpore	7 12 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 0 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 8 0	8 11 0
" Thin ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Toriseed, White 85.16 ..	75 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75.35 ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Gajar 50.58 ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Black ..	.. ..	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	11 0 0	11 10 0
Groundnut ..	49 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasced ..	5 0 0	.. ..
Barley ..	36 8 0	.. ..
Castorseed ..	67 8 0	14 0 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p
Linseed Sept. ..	9 5 0
Linseed May ..	10 1 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	8 10 0
Wheat April-May ..	8 2 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 22nd, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a p
Davis No. 10 ..	1— 1—7
Shapurji No. 16 ..	1— 1—5
Simplex No. 10 ..	1— 1—2
Edward No. 10 ..	1— 1—1
Light Horses No. 61 ..	0—15—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 22nd 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 5 15½
Demand ..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s ..	1 6 7
Doc. Demand ..	203
American Dollars ..	279
Hongkong ..	222½
Shanghai ..	315
Japan ..	143½
Singapore ..	155

Market quiet

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-11-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¾.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926. 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,265, Swan 795, Standard 2,055, Simplex 990, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 717-8, New Greats 417-8, M. Petit 2,650, Madhowji 2,865, Luxmi Cotton 1,875, Kohinoor 1,645, Kastoorchand 1,500, Ind. Malwa 370, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 572-8, Fazulbhoy 927-8, David 620, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 287-8, Colaba 1,670, Century 512-8, Cen. India 2,772-8, Bombay United 1,085, Bombay Dyeing 1,635, Advance 1,520, Tata Mill 890, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni ord. 255, Katni defd. 1,355, Tata ord. 242-8, Tata New ord. 85p., Tata Old defd. 1,147-8, Tata New defd. 390, Alcocks 785, Bombay Tramway 387-8, Bombay Steam 342-8, Tata Hydro 1,265, and Bombay Telephone 187-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,265, Swan 795, Standard 2,052-8, Simplex 992-8, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 715, New Greats 417-8, M. Petit 2,650, Madhowji 2,860, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,645, Kastoorchand 1,500, Ind. Malwa 367-8, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 570, Fazulbhoy 927-8, David 620, Currimbhoy 427-8, Crescent 287-8, Colaba 1,660, Century 512-8, Cen. India 2,775, Bombay United 1,082-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,635, Advance 1,520, Ind. Cement 347-8, Katni ord. 250, Katni defd. 1,355, Tata ord. 242-8, Tata New ord. 90, Tata Old defd. 1,145, Tata New defd. 385, Alcocks 785, Bombay Tramway 385, Bombay Steam 340, Bombay Telephone 195, and Tata Hydro 1,260.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 20th July 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,89,62,945	
" Deposits at Branches ..	62,49,589	
		4,51,12,534
Other Deposits		18,36,89,463
Post Bills		11,778
Sundries		17,93 305
	Rs.	25,07,07,080

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	6,59,36,562
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,59,91,348
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	4,91,10,238
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,15,79,686
Dead Stock	5,71,99
Stamps	5,784
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks	4,97,625
Sundries	19,99,000
Cash	9,27,84,368
Rs.	25,07,07,097

The Maharaja of Chota Udiepur and others have paid the following sums to the Rajput boarding house of Broach; Rs. 13,000 Maha Raval Shri Fatehsinghi Rs. 1,001, Maha Raval Shri Raisinghji Chandra Singhi; Rs. 501, Mahida Shri Ranjitsinghiji Chandrasinghiji.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

NON-DELIVERY OF SALE GOODS.

QUESTION OF PRIORITY CERTIFICATE.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Messrs. Abdul Wahed Kambarally and Brothers ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

Messrs. Marshall and Co. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs (merchants), carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, against the defendants praying that they may be ordered to deliver to them certain boiler tubes for which an order was given on the 6th of May, 1916, or in the alternative they may be ordered to pay Rs. 3,000 as damages sustained by them on account of the breach of contract.

Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this suit are these:—

The plaintiffs sent an indent order to the defendants for certain boiler tubes on the 6th or May, 1916. On the 19th of July, 1916, the defendants informed the plaintiffs that their indent had been accepted. On the 12th of June, 1917, the defendants intimated to the plaintiffs that their works at Glasgow could not execute the plaintiffs' indent order without a priority certificate from the Indian Government and therefore requested them to get such a certificate. The plaintiffs on inquiry found that the defendants had been and were till then supplying similar goods to other dealers without their producing any priority certificates and they therefore suspected that it was on account of considerable rise in the prices of such goods and with a view to sell it at a better price than that offered by the plaintiffs, that they put forth the pretext of the want of a priority certificate. By their letter dated the 16th March, 1918, the plaintiffs demanded from the defendants delivery of the goods contracted for or in the alternative damages sustained by them on account of the non-delivery of the said goods. Nothing having been done by the defendants the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

FORCE MAJEURE.

The defendants admitted the indent order of 6th May, 1916, but they said that the carrying out of the order became impossible and illegal as it was provided by the 6th clause of the indent that the defendants were not responsible for "delay or non-delivery caused through . . . failure of manufacturer or war, case of 'force majeure.'" They had placed the said order with the Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., of 34, Robertson Street, Glasgow, which was a controlled establishment under the War Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V. Ch. 54), and was not able to manufacture boiler tubes without license or permission to do so. The said Company was pressed with important Government work, which was given preference to every other work. The defendants' Bombay office, therefore, asked the plaintiffs whether they could procure a priority certificate from the Government of India. The defendants' Home office also applied to the Ministry of Munitions for permission to manufacture the said boiler tubes, but such permission was refused on the 13th of March, 1917. The plaintiffs were informed of all this by various letters sent to them by the defendants' Bombay office. The letter of the defendants to the plaintiffs, dated the 18th April, 1917, clearly stated that the order must be considered as cancelled on account of the circumstances narrated above. The plaintiffs failed to procure any priority certificate from the Government of India, although they were repeatedly asked to get one by the defendants; they therefore failed to perform their part of the contract.

Again by Royal Proclamation, dated the 10th of May, 1916, the exportation from the United Kingdom of boiler tubes was expressly prohibited and therefore from this date the carrying out of the indent order became illegal. Under the circumstances set forth above, the performance by the defendants of the said indent became impossible in fact and in law, and therefore they were not liable to the plaintiffs either for delivery of goods or for damages.

His Lordship after hearing arguments of counsel for both the parties, dismissed the suit with costs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla.

Solicitors for defendants:—Messrs. Little and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

888-17—Amin and D, Baboo Ramji Wallonji v Sitabai widow and ors a firm, Judah and S, Sm B and Co. Part heard.

C C 426-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Thacker Hansraj Purshotam v Thacker Gocuidas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D and L.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shimi Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai widow, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1339-17—Chitnis M and K, Hansa Fattaji and Co a firm v Mangaldas Tricumdas Shah.

CHAMBER MATTER ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ardeshir H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Narranji Petitioner v Gopalji Kuverji and anr Respondents, Madhowji K and Ch, Motichand and D, Notice 19-6-18, Part heard.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1219-16—Amin and Desai, Sabrabibi v Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M. Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

642-18—Dubash and Co, Beharilal Balmakund and anr v Joshi Narsi Mowji.

671-18—Captain and V, Joharmal Mohota a firm v Nandlal Birdichand, Mer K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

998-17—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Framji 362-17—Edgelow G W & Co, Bai Jivibai widow v Lalji Morarji & ors, Shamrao M & H. Kharas v Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Raghavaya N and Co.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

470-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs. Nanu N Bharucha & Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1230-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Maneckbai v Jalram Jaloji Ghansalee and ors, Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1383-16—Craw B and Co., Marie Claudine Barrow and anr v John C S Lawrence, Pandia and Co.

1018-17—In person, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Himatlal Amratlal.

536-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Messrs Nathmal Vanarsidas a firm.

419-18—Payne and Co, Payne and Co a firm v Benjamin Guy Horniman, In person.

463-18—Captain and V, Messrs Prier de Soane and Co a firm v Chaubasapa Shudingapa Bembalji and ors, Manilal and K.

568-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chunniram Motilal a firm v Trikamlal Virchand, N C Dalal.

574-18—Dubash and Co, Prathuraj Bhagwandas a firm v Ratilal Bhikabhai.

606-18—Little & Co., The Eagle Star & British Dominions Insurance Co. Ld. v. Chotalal Kalidas.

607-18—Mulla & Mulla, Behram Khodeabux Irani v. Ardesir Behram Irani.

641-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Lumbraj Bhuraji a firm v. Shah Hemsraj Chandanmal, Surajmal E & Co.

721-18—Unwalla P & P, Cassumbhai Sullemanji v. Damodherdas Vaghji, Soonderdas & Co.

771-18—Ard H D & Co., Pratubrai Pokerdas v. Bhojrai Chenrai & anr.

781-18—Purnanand & Co., Kalidas Govindlal & anr v. Messrs. Luxmidas Goverdhandas & Co. a firm, Motichand & D.

791-18—Wadia G & Co., Langley Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Laxmichand Jathabhai.

792-18—Unwalla P & P, Chimanlal Harjiwandas & Co, a firm v. Sadhuram Chotelal.

793-18—Unwalla P & P, Chimanlal Harjiwandas & Co. a firm v. The Maharudra Ginning Factory a firm.

808-18—Ard H D & Co., Kawasji Pestonji Khaptia v. Adarji Dadabhoy Dhategara.

821-18—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Dhunjibhai Sethna v. Messrs Manchand Valchand a firm, Malvi M E & Co.

828-18—Craw B & Co., Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji v. Haji Mahomed Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji.

866-18—Sham M & H, William Gilbert Garrick v. George Johnson & anr. Mirza M & M.

878-18—Ard H D & Co., Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna v. Liladhar Sunderji Raysampat, Daphtar F and D.

885-18—Menta D and L, Vora Ismailji Ebrahimji v. Thakkar Mathuradas Bhawan & Co. a firm.

897-18—Mehta D and L, Dama Anand and anr. v. Gangabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

899-18—Mulla and Mulla, Hyderbhai Hooseinbhai v. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani Captain and V.

909-18—In person Isac Jacob Sopher v. E. Fatheally Essabhoy.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

644-18—Captain and V Arjun Lakhmidas Lalai v. Purshottam Goculdas and Co. a firm.

651-18—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Makhanlal Balrana v. Messrs. Jethabhai Govindji a firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

817-18—Captain and V, Purnanand Cursondas v. Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

938-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs. Fardoonji Kharshedji Mody and Sons a firm v. Moloobhai Parpea and ors. In person.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS COMR'S REPORT.

994-10—Dharamsey and Co., Jagmohandas Pranjiwandas v. Mahomed Rahimtoola and ors. August 3rd deft. only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

363-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand & D, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

939-17—Mer K and Co, Nandlal Birdichand v Messrs Hiranand Murlidhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1150-16—Mulla and M, Khanraj Shrikrishnadas v Nathu Wishwanath Kesow Londe.

1001-17—Mulla and M, Narayen alias Kalu Bhicoo v. Krishnaji Waman Mule, Jeh M and S.

810-17—Khandvalla and Co (for a pauper), Sadoo Narayen v Janabai, Purnanand and Co.

285-17—Kanga and S, The Edward Mills Co Ltd v Bamji Sons and Co, Mulla and M.

158-17—Capt and V, Dhunji Ramji v Hurgovind Jiwandas and ors, Ard H D and Co, Surveyor and Co.

717-17—Capt and V, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

1023-17—Little and Co, Frank Edward Hardcastle v John George Eamenson Metcalfe, Payne and Co.

967-16—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Dayal Rowji v Haji Suleman Esmail Anjarwalla, Dikshit and Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P. P. No. 5-18—In person Bai Najboon Nissa v. Mahomed Shafi Abdul Gafur.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKETS

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira a notice was issued at the instance of Mr. P. De Rego Furtado against Habib Valji to show cause why he should not be prosecuted on a charge of theft of Rs. 1,100 lottery tickets and cash worth Rs. 1,510 and a title deed.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Godinho were for the prosecution and Mr. R. R. Gadkari was for the defence.

The prosecution case was that Habib used to buy a large number of lottery tickets from the complainant for the last 10 or 11 months. On the 10th May the accused came to the complainant's shop and asked for tickets, but he was told to pay off his arrears, Rs. 6,000, first. The accused was in the shop till the evening and the next day the complainant missed the property. The prosecution also stated that the complainant sent a man to the accused's shop to buy some lottery tickets and the tickets that were purchased, bore the identical numbers of those which had been lost.

The defence was that it was a false case.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

TALLY CLERKS SENTENCED.

FOR CHEATING AND FORGERY.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Capt. J. J. Rodgers of the S. and T. Corps charged (1) Francis Herbert De Silva, a clerk in the S. and T. Corps, (2) Anthony George Grove, (3) Patrick Pearl and (4) J. Thomas Ribeiro, tally clerks, with forgery and cheating on or about the 28th June by making a false tally clerks' bill for Rs. 820, for a hired transport and with aiding and abetting each other.

Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D. prosecuted; Mr. E. J. Vas was for acc

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

GOOD WORK DURING 1917.

THE TASK AHEAD.

The seventh annual gathering of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund was held, on Sunday last, at the Mulji Jetha Cloth-market Hall, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. M. G. Ghoda, seconded by Mr. J. B. Jhabvala, Mr. B. G. Horniman was voted to the chair.

At the outset, Mr. Ambashanker Vankanerwala recited a prayer and a poem on humanitarianism, especially composed by him.

Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, the Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, in the course of an eloquent address, said the want of such a society in India being felt, this Institution was started in 1910 and was now in its eighth year of existence. It was strenuously exerting its best to save those useful creatures on whom the living of mankind chiefly depended. It was a matter of great rejoicing to know that 62 similar institutions had been started after this Society. In this country, owing to ignorance, lakhs of animals were being immolated to goddesses, to which act kings and priests were unfortunately lending their support. Now, in such a work if priests were to take pains, great results could be achieved. Appeals to Maharajas and Princes had led to the stoppage of immolation on Dasra day, and the president of this meeting was one of the signatories to a successful appeal sent to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar to stop sacrifices on Dasra day, and it was their ardent desire that such sacrifices in other places would also stop. The speaker then dwelt on the horrible condition of milch cattle stables in Bombay, the starving of calves, etc., as revealed in the article of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 16th July, 1918, and he hoped that members of the Bombay Municipality would pay it due attention and do their best in the matter.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty then read the Fund's report for the past year, in the course of which it was stated:—

In the beginning, the principal object of the Institution was to persuade meat-eaters to abstain from meat-diet, and also to prevent various kinds of cruelties perpetrated on dumb animals. Gradually, however, it was deemed fit to extend its utility, and it has also undertaken the no less important task of alleviating the sufferings of human beings as well. Among its aims and objects therefore, the chief are:—(1) to educate public opinion regarding the advantages of vegetarian diet from Health, Economy, Temperance and Mercy points of view, (2) to take up strictly non-political questions of Human Welfare; (3) to appeal to the authorities as well as to the people to discontinue cruel fashions and ceremonies; (4) to try to protect animals and birds from all kinds of cruelties, and (5) to carry on its mission in such a way as not to wound the feelings of any community.

During the year under report, with a view to making vegetarianism more popular, and impressing upon meat-eaters the superiority and delicacy of vegetable diet, a vegetarian dinner was arranged for and given, to which many European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen had been invited, all of whom expressed their approval. The result of such a dinner where practical proofs of the superiority of meat less food over meat-diet are evidenced, cannot be over-estimated, and we are glad to say that such vegetarian dinners are held occasionally by our Parsi friends under the auspices of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society. Their scheme of starting vegetarian restaurants, in the absence of popular support, has not unfortunately been accomplished as yet.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

In order to make the humanitarian cause more popular by exchange of thoughts with leaders of kindred societies, it was resolved to start, from the year 1916, annual conferences. So, the first Humanitarian Conference was held at Balsar and the second at Broach last year, and it is satisfactory to note, excellent results in the furtherence of the humanitarian cause have been achieved. A Humanitarian Association, without any distinction of caste, colour or creed, was started at Broach, under the supervision of leading gentlemen to keep awake the humanitarian sentiments and to guard the principles of mercy. Further, we are holding every year, during the Indian National Congress week, a representative meeting with a view to propagate the aims and objects of our Institution, among different communities in all parts of India. The last of such meetings was held at Calcutta under the Presidentship of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, (cheers), when several well-known personages, including the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia took part in the deliberations.

During the year 12 meetings were convened in Bombay which were all largely attended by persons of all castes and creeds and of both sexes. Meetings in the mofussil were also equally well attended.

It was through the exertions of Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar that the Bombay Municipality has abandoned its old practice of selling by auction bullocks grown old in the service of the Municipality, thus saving a number of animals which would otherwise have fallen victims to butchers' knives. Such animals are now sent to the Pinjrapole, the authorities of which, as a result of our request, are now foregoing the fee they used to levy on such unserviceable animals on their admission in the Pinjrapole.

It is much to be deplored that in the land noted for piety and spirituality, a vast number of appalling cruelties are daily perpetrated on helpless live animals whether in slaughter houses or stables, and for the sake of religious offerings. The many diabolical ways in which the poor dumb animals viz., buffaloes, oxen, pigs, lambs etc., are made to suffer indescribable torture and death, are too shocking to be reproduced here, and it has, therefore, been the constant endeavour of this institution to bring to light such barbarities for having them ended. H. H. the Maharaja of Chhaterpur, as we are informed, has passed orders for the total prohibition of wholesale slaughter of animals, even goats and swine not excepted throughout the whole state. It is to be hoped that other Indian states would follow the noble example of this state. We have also sent one petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay praying that several kinds of cruelties inflicted on calves and the wholesale slaughter of the young ones by an utter disregard of their lives, should be made a penal offence. Further, we have submitted a petition to the Government of India to introduce a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council prohibiting flaying of alive animals, and it is to be hoped that the desired result of our petition will soon be achieved.

The report touched upon the shocking effects of the *gowalis* selling pregnant milch cattle to *butchers*.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

The Report also stated:—

It has been brought to our notice that various shocking cruelties are perpetrated on horses while they are being docked i.e., while their tails are being cut. This form of cruelty according to an eye-witness is especially cruel here in the East where the flies cause the poor wretched creatures indescribable tortures", and it is our fervent desire that the British Government and Native States would kindly see their way to put an effective stop to these tortures by force of law.

DECREASE IN SLAUGHTER DURING 1917.

After referring to the literature published by the Society and their Prize-Essay Scheme the report continued:—

We have great pleasure in recording here the fact that we have received many letters from correspondents from all parts of India, stating that through the influence of our literature hundreds of people have left off meat-diet.

Various Municipalities of India have communicated to us the figures of animals slaughtered during the year from which we are glad to say that the number of animals slaughtered during the year 1917 was less by 2,89,767 than the number of 1916.

The income of the Fund during the year under report was Rs. 19,802-0-10 and the expenditure Rs. 12,745-0-8.

Donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 18,353-12-3 and the balance in hand on 31st December, 1917, was Rs. 5,729-7-1. Looking to the mainfold activities of the Institution, it still requires generous support from the public to push forward its work and enlarge its usefluness.

Mr. Nanavaty then requested the President to distribute the gold and silver medals, certificates of merits, and prizes to the successful candidates of their competitive essay schemes.

Prizes, including cash, books and medals were then distributed to successful competitors of the various prize-schemes of the Society.

Mr. Harjivandas Mehta then addressed the meeting.

SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Mr. Mehta said the time had arrived when it was incumbent on man to be merciful to animals, and it was also an acknowledged fact that just as the animals needed mercy from man, the suffering humanity had also an equal right to be treated mercifully. It was therefore gratifying to find, from the report, that the Institution had taken up cudgels on behalf of poor widows, starving teachers, etc. He pointed out the appalling illiteracy prevailing among Indian females, as well as the cruelties on children while they were vaccinated without the use of tubes, also the ryots who form 80 per cent. of the population of India, and whose registered debts, according to Sir D. E. Wacha, were Rs. 5,000,000,000. The rendering of help to such persons also came within the scope of the Humanitarian Fund. He believed that much of the cruelties on the helpless animals was due to a lack of understanding of the true spirit of religion, and it was therefore the duty of priests and religious preceptors to interpret, to the misguided persons, the true spirit of religious injunctions, and it was also necessary, to make Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans unite together and leaving aside all preconceived notions, devise means for the furtherance of the most holy cause of humanitarianism.

THE TEACHING OF CHRIST.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, speaking in Gujarati, said that, on examining all religions—Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, etc., —and also on examining the deeds of all prophets, it would be found that "ahimsa" (non-destruction) took the first rank in their commandments. It was a known fact that meat diet was more prevalent in Europe than in India. Europe was inhabited by the followers of Christ. It was said by Christ that infliction of injury on the smallest of animals would be treated by Him as a personal injury to Him. (Cheers.) If they remembered that they would not touch meat. He deprecated the cruelty perpetrated on the dumb animals and concluded by congratulating the Institution on the noble work it had been doing. (Cheers.)

NEED FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

The President then addressing the meeting said that there was no sort of cruel practice in regard to animals and birds which did not lie in their scope. The work of this organisation deserved the utmost assistance and utmost help from all those interested in humanitarianism, because of the practical way in which it was carried on under the auspices of Messrs. Lallubhai and Labshanker and with Mr. Nanavati's untiring activities. On reading the report for 1917, they could certainly congratulate themselves that the organisation had continued to make that progress which had been so gratifying in the past.

Having regard to the apathy which existed it was no small achievement to raise Rs. 20,000 during one year. On every page they found some record of something achieved for ameliorating the lot of the animal kingdom. But in spite of all that this organisation was doing, in spite of the funds raised and the propaganda they were carrying on, in spite of all this great work done by this organisation, it was after all a small thing compared to what ought to be done if mankind was to do its duty to the unfortunate animals. They could not help feeling that if some of them redoubled their efforts and tried to do something in a practical way to ameliorate the lot of these unfortunate creatures, they would find greater achievements recorded next year. It was not enough merely to subscribe funds. What each and every one of them ought to do was to try and contribute something in a practical way in their every day lives. The speaker then pointed out the various forms of cruelties inflicted on draft animals and milch cattle in Bombay stables and said that a terrible amount of suffering was going on mainly owing to their neglect.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DAIRY FARM.

The speaker then referred to the scheme of a Dairy Farm, proposed in Appendix H. of the report wherein it was shewn that if some of them would combine it would lead to the establishment of a Dairy Farm on thoroughly hygienic and humanitarian principles. If that was done the milk problem would very soon come to an end. He was sure that if Mr. Nanavaty and Mr. Lallubhai went to merchants of this city in order to raise funds for that object, there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary funds. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE I.D.F. ACT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a case recently heard at our Local Exemption Tribunal a member of the Bombay Battalion, who claimed exemption upon the ground that he was an Indian—a Native Christian of this soil was informed that for the purposes of the I.D.F. Act he was an European British subject, and therefore a conscript.

This official declaration from the representative of the Bombay G. O. C. on the Tribunal and its acceptance by its official President give rise to certain pertinent questions. Are the Indian members, that is, the Anglo-Indians and Parsees, in the European Section of the Force to be regarded as European soldiers merely for the purpose of rendering subordinate service or do they actually carry equal rights with the white members of the Force? Are they entitled to Commissioned ranks in the I. D. F merely to remain as privates to be bossed over by any incompetent N.C.O., etc., who happens to wear a white skin?

The Colonel of the Light Horse, in his last report has stated, that an arrangement has been arrived at with the Bombay Rifles by which a member who comes in possession of a horse is transferred to the Light Horse If Anglo-Indians and Parsees in the European Branch are considered as Britishers for the purposes of this precious Act, are they entitled to serve in any Branch of the Force, cavalry, artillery, etc., or not? If they are, why have certain applicants been refused admission in the Light Horse?

In one of my previous letters I have shown that though classed as Europeans and entitled to Commissioned ranks, only an infinitesimally small number, indeed a very miserable proportion of Indian Christians and Parsees, was fortunate enough to rise to that rank in the days of the Volunteers. And a large deserving number was allowed to lapse into lower grades, in spite of keenness and long service, or their just claims to superior ranks passed over.

The fiat has now gone forth that European British subjects are to be combed out. Will these Indians, or rather quasi-European members of the I.D.F. be classed as Europeans and combed out? If so, it will be a distinct breach of faith to carry the Act to this length. When the Indian Volunteer Act was superseded by the I.D.F. Act, these quasi-European Volunteers were not given the option of resigning or staying in the Force, but conscripted without reference or notice. So long as equal treatment is denied to these men, to carry the Act farther would be, to my mind, a distinct breach of faith and will cause righteous indignation amongst those whom it will affect.

It is clear that the authorities intend only to *exact* military service or slavery from these man, without extending to them or recognizing their equality in the matter of promotion, exchange, appreciation of service, etc.—Yours, etc.,

"C. B."

July 18.

(Continued from Column 4.)

(5) A general Poor Relief Fund like the above for the City, as well as a special fund for the establishment and maintenance of one or more Poor Refuges or Pauper Asylums for the old and the decrepit, and workhouses and industrial homes and reformatories for the able-bodied and the youthful beggars, might be opened under the auspices of the Central Board of Guardians. All public bodies and philanthropic individuals, directly or indirectly interested in the proper solution of this important problem, might also be asked to contribute their fair share to a general building fund for the various institutions under their charge.

(6) Those bodies or individuals who are able to do so might also be requested to contribute periodically and regularly, in addition to their foundation subscritpions, to the general Poor Relief Fund, and the Government might, of course, take up a fairly large share of the common burden for the common weal of the City. Such large public bodies as the Municipal Corporation, and large employers of labour, such as the mill-owners and owners of various large industries, the Railways, the Port Trust, etc., might also be required to contribute substantial annual grants. Government might, if considered advisable, institute a reasonable cess in the shape of Poor Rates for the relief of the City's poor.

(7) If considered necessary, Government might undertake legislation for giving larger discretionary powers to the local magistracy and the police for effectively dealing with the beggars and loafers in the City.

(8) A reasonable increase in the present inadequate number of the City's police may also be suggested, as it is considered that the present police force is considerably undermanned for their multifarious duties.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

LEGISLATION FOR A VAGRANCY ACT.

VIEWS OF CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The following is the second report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding measures to be taken for dealing with the question of beggar nuisance in the city.

The Committee beg to state that they had the advantage of having before them various papers bearing on the subject and after fully discussing the question, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, they are of opinion that Government should be approached by the Corporation with a representation to the effect that early steps should be taken to establish a Refuge, an Infirmary and a Workhouse, without which no efficient measures can be taken for dealing with the beggars, and that legislation should be undertaken for a Vagrancy Act applicable to particular areas in the first instance but liable to be extended to any area in the Bombay Presidency at the discretion of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council and containing provisions to the following effect:—

(1) A provision enabling the Magistrate to send a vagrant on second conviction to a recognised Workhouse if he is ablebodied or to an Almshouse or an Infirmary if he is a decrepit.

(2) A provision exempting, under such conditions as may be desirable, religious mendicants from the operation of the proposed Act for the present

(3) A provision for allotting a portion of the expenses of working the Act to the Bombay City Municipality and other Municipalities of the Presidency, it being distinctly understood that the Bombay Municipality will be called upon to contribute towards the expenses on the same principles on which other Municipalities are called upon to contribute towards poor relief from local rates and that the cost of maintenance of foreign beggars should be borne by the district from which they hail.

2. As regards letter No. 11 B.C., dated the 25th April 1918, from the Secretary to the Committee appointed by Government to formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary, asking for materials collected for the Corporation's Committee on the question, which has been referred to the Committee under Corporation Resolution No. 1002, dated the 6th May 1918, the Committee beg to recommend that a copy of their report, if approved, be forwarded to the Government Committee. The latter Committee have intimated that they would be glad to meet any members of the Corporation's Committee who might be willing to state their views before them. The Committee are, however, of opinion that no members need specially be deputed for the purpose, but that any member of the Corporation who would like to express his views on the subject before the Government Committee might do so in his personal capacity.

DR. CURSETJI'S SUGGESTIONS.

To briefly recapitulate what could be done to relieve the City of the beggars' nuisance and its attendant evils:—

(1) Government might be approached in the first instance by the Municipal Corporation with a request that a fully representative Committee of prominent citizens may be appointed to consider the question in all its varied aspects, and to suggest practical measures for its abatement. To this large Committee might be referred any tentative report which the present Committee of the Corporation may make on the subject.

(2) Such a Committee might appoint small separate sub-committees to consider each aspect of the whole question separately, and formulate a scheme or schemes on the lines suggested above, *viz.*, measures for the relief of the really destitute and the decrepit, for child protection, for juvenile vagrants of either sex and for the removal and reformation of idle able-bodied beggars. The reports of all these sub-committees might then be comprehensively considered, and a final comprehensive report on the whole question might be submitted to Government for action.

(3) A Central Board of Guardians, somewhat on the lines of the Local Government Board, or the London County Council of the United Kingdom, might at first be appointed by Government, and subsequently nominated on elective principle, by choosing or electing to seats on this central board one or more representatives from the bodies and institutions already mentioned. They may be asked to work on the lines indicated by Government, or on any fresh lines that may suggest to them, after actual experience.

(4) For the purposes of working the different schemes, a common Poor Relief Fund may be founded, and its administration entrusted by Government to such a Board of Guardians, who may be authorized to invite the co-operation of the trustees of the various charitable funds and trusts in our city, at least such of them as are willing to co-operate. Under the direction of such a central board, a *Charity Organisation Branch or Society* might be entrusted with the judicious distribution of poor relief to the really decrepit and destitute at their own homes, or in the poor Refuges that may be established for them hereafter. Such a Charity Organisation Society should not, however, be given the power of even the slightest interference with the special terms, intentions or wishes of the original founders of such private charities and trusts, or with the internal or communal administration of the funds or endowments under their charge.

(Continued in column 3.)

THE POLICE COURTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following in one of the issues of your esteemed paper.

Now that Mr. B. N. Athavale is made an additional Magistrate for six months more, and his Court is held at Dadar, will it not be more convenient to the public as well as to the police officers, if each Court is located in a separate building?

At present, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and Mr. G. R. Khairaz sit in one building at Mazagon, and all the cases from Pydhoni, Dongri, Lamington Road, Gamdevi Road, Agripada, Nagpada and Sussex Road Police Stations are tried by them without any distinction as regards jurisdiction. It, therefore, rests with the Police Officer in charge of a case and the person presenting a complaint to select the Magistrate by whom their cases should be tried. When the Court of the 5th Magistrate was fixed at Dadar, it was for the convenience of the Police and the public. Will it not be equally convenient for them, if one Court is located at Lamington Road, in the building where the morning Court of Honorary Magistrates is held? The Magistrate sitting there may try all the cases—police and summons—coming within his jurdiction, *i.e.*, cases from Lamington Road, Gamdevi Road, and Maharbavdi Police Stations and the other Magistrate sitting at Mazagon may hear cases from the Nagpada, Sussex Road, and Dongri Police Stations. The Courts will thus be quite in the vicinity of the Police stations, and the parties concerned in a case, whether summons or police, will not have to go a long way off from the place where the offence takes place. They will thus be present in Court in time, and the Magistrates will not be kept waiting for them, as it happens very often at present. The system of making each Court independent, and of locating it in a separate building in a separate locality with powers to hear cases occurring with a particular jurisdiction prevails in all the civilised countries of Europe, and our experience of Mr. Atavale's Court at Dadar has proved to us that this system will work equally well in Bombay also. If one thing is better than the other why not go in for it? I hope our learned Chief Presidency Magistrate and our beloved Police Commissioner will do something in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. DUBASH,
High Court Pleader.

Bombay July 18.

WANTED: AN AMBULANCE FOR GRANT ROAD CORNER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour by your giving space to the following few lines in your favourable issue.

There is a great want of an Ambulance Board at the Grant Road Station with a red cross indicating the telephone number and the exact near station to be approached in time of emergency. The want of such a Board puts the public in general to great deal of difficulty when an ambulance car is not available for want of proper address, etc.

Trusting the Ambulance Society will take up the matter immediately in hand and furnish a Board to the Grant Road Station for the facility of enquirers.—Fours, etc.,

JEHANGIR D. BOTTLEWALLA.

Bandra, July 20.

THE MUNICIPALITY AGAIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The work of lowering the level of the Masjid Bander Road between Samuel Street and DeSouza Street was begun by the Municipality in the middle of December 1917 and it has not yet ended. The trench that has been dug to lower the electric wires for the last six weeks has become a nuisance and is dangerous to the passers-by. It is filled with dirty stagnant water and has bred so many mosquitoes that the people living in houses abutting this road cannot sleep peacefully. Letters were written to the Executive Engineers, it is said, with unsuccessful results. Some passers have actually suffered from dislocation of joints. There is a girls' school on the road and it is very dangerous and difficult for them to traverse the road. One wonders at the silence of the representatives of the B Ward in the Municipal Corporation. It is a matter of more wonder because they are silent at a time when they ought to be active to induce voters to vote for them at the General Ward Election coming in January next which is so very close.

I understand that the trenches have been completed for lowering the electric wires and it is the Electric Supply Company that is in a deep slumber.—Yours, etc.,

SHIV.

Bombay, July 20.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty lists Nos. 693 and 694, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

MISSING.

I A. R. O.:—Lieut. R. W. Johnson.

I. A.:—Litut. Acting Captain Mull and Lieut. E. C. Robinson.

The British India trade returns for June show that imports amounted to 9,633,000, an increase of 2,918,000, and exports to 13,000,000, an increase of 421,000, compared with last year.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 21st July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Fort, Northern	1	Nil
Maratha Hospital	1	Nil
Total	2	Nil
SMALL-POX	Nil	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	1
	1918.	1917. 1916
Total Mortality ..	92	88 80

INVESTITURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

LIST OF RECIPIENTS.

(Associated Press.)

The following is the list of persons who will, as at present arranged, attend the Investiture at the Viceregal Lodge on July 25th to receive their recently conferred honours at the hands of H. E. the Viceroy:—

K.C.S.I.—H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Hon. Sir Stuart Fraser, the Hon. Sir John Campbell, Sir Frank Sly, the Hon. Sir William Vincent, Sir Thomas Holland.

C.S.I.—Mr. E. Maconochie, Major-General Richardson, Major-General Walter.

K.C.I.E.—Major-General Sir William Beynon, H. H. the Raja of Chamba, H. H. the Raja of Suket, the Maharaja of Sonpur, Raja Sir Hari Singh, the Hon. Sir John Wood, the Hon. Sir Hamilton Grant.

C.I.E.—Mr. Tollinton, Mr. Glancy, Lt.-Col. Carr-Hall, Capt. Waite, Major Paige, the Hon. Mr. Ley, the Hon. Mr. H. Vishindas, Mr. Ryan, Bt. Colonel Cleveland, Mr. Hesoltine, Lt.-Col. Smith, Lt.-Col. Hallowes, Major Brown, Brig.-Genl. Rose, Mr. Holms, Mr. Rainy, Brig.-Genl. Templer, the Hon. Col. Caruana, Lt.-Colonel Austen Smith, Mr. McWatters, Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, Qadir Baksh Khan, Mr. Biernacki.

C.B.—Major-Genl. Woodyatt, Col. Walton, Brig.-Genl. Dyer.

Knighthoods.—Sir Henry Stanyen, the Hon. Sir Dawson Miller, the Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan, Sir Arthur Anderson, the Hon. Sir Fairless Barber, Col. Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir Thomas Birkett.

I.S.C.—Mr. Gockman, Mr. Wilson, Rai Bahadur A. C. Koar, Babu Satish Chandra Banarji.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The following is the list of donations and subscriptions received since 1st January to 30th June 1918, to the fund of the above League:—

Western India Turf Club Rs. 2,08,000; Sir Ratan Tata's Contribution for the year 1917 Rs. 5,000; Mr. Robert Barlow, A Parsi Lady, Mr. C. D. D., the Board of Trustees of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Charities, Rs. 500 each; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, The Asiatic Petroleum Co., of India Ltd., Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. D. F. Batliwalla, Mr. H. M. Watson, A Parsi Lady, Mr. L. H. Savile Rs. 100 each; Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Mr. Manilal Jugaldas, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rs. 50 each; The Chairman, Hon. Presidency Magistrates Court, Fort, Rs. 35 each; Mr. K. Kassimbhoy, Mr. A. D. Stephenos, The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg. Mrs. Heerabai J. Petit, Rs. 25 each; The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bombay, Mr. G. E. D. L. Capt. N. F. J. Wilson, Messrs. Seimen Bros Dynamo Works, Sir Robert Aitken Kt., Rs. 20 each; The Third Presidency Magistrates Court Fort, The Hon. Sir T. W. Birkett Kt., Mr. B. Reif, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson, Rs. 15 each; Messrs. A and J. Lalji, Mr. W. Bird, Capt. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. Sanders Slater, Mr. E. C. B., Mr. H. P. Heblethwait, Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Cocke, The Executors of the late Mr. F. E. Davar, Mr. Wishvanath Madanji, Mr. C. D. Panday, Dr. A. A. Gaya, Mr. A. M. Todd, Mr. J. F. Fyfe, Mr. J. Keenan, The Callender Cable Construction Co., Ltd., Mr. D. N. J. Wadia, Rs. 10 each; Mr. Nanu N. Bharucha, Rs. 7 each; Messrs. Edulji and Merwanji Tumboli, Rs. 6 each; Messrs. Mitsue Bussen Kaisha, Mr. Dady N. Dady, Messrs. Bessho and Co., Mr. S. R. Subedar, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Mr. Shamji Shivji, Mr. P. M. Murzban, Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubul Kt., Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Messrs. Phoomal Bros, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Mr. D. F. Cama, Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Bai Avanbai Jahanbux Sibina, Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey, Mr. F. B. Badshaw, Mr. M. Nissim, Mr. P. Dadabhoy Seth, Dr. N. F. Balsara, Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery, Mr. Alexander George Gray, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. Dinshaw Manekji Kalapesi, Mr. S. H. Patuk, Mr. P. S. Mellor, Mr. T. W. Ward, Rao Bahadur Bachhraj Jamnalal, Mr. R. F. Malabarwalla, The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Dr. K. M. Dubash, Dr. J. J. Cursetjee, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Signor A. Vianelli, Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey, Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Dr. R. N. Paramanand, Dr. N. A. Purandare, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Mr. James W. Mackisson, Dr. D. B. Master, Manchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Mr. R. P. Mistry, Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia, Mr. William Roberts, Rs. 5 each; Some under Rs. 5 Total Rs. 5.—Grand Total Rs. 2,16,673-0-0.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following is the list of donations to the Gokhale Education Society:—

Messrs. Pragji Surji and Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Bhagwandas Saroopchand and Motilal Dayabhai and Co., Rs. 25; per month for two years, Mr. and Mrs. Gulabchand Devchand Rs. 151; Mr. Walchand Hirachand Rs. 151; Mr. Khimjee Assur Veerji Rs. 151; Mr. Mulji Haridas Rs. 151; Mr. Markundrai G. Desai Rs. 101; Mr. D. L. Vaidya Rs. 100; Mr. Dadaji Dhakji Rane Rs. 100 annually; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale Rs. 100; Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. Y. G. Pandit Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Muhomed Hajibhoy Lalji Sheriff of Bombay Rs. 100; Messrs. Surajmal Lallobhai and Co., Rs. 5 per month for one year, Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. B. P. Narielwala and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Muruglia and Sons, through Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid Rs. 50; Mr. C. M. Shett Rs. 50; Mr. Mavji Govindji Rs. 51; Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Rs. 25; Mr. Ratanchand Talakchand Rs. 25; Mr. Ladharam Kevalran Rs. 25; Mr. Ekbote Rs. 25; Mr. V. A. Tamhane Rs. 25; Mr. Ghia Rs. 25; A Sympathyser Rs. 25; Messrs. Dalpatram, Mehta and Lalji Solicitors Rs. 25; Mr. Gopalji Ramji Rs. 25; Messrs. A. S. Narielwala Rs. 25; Donations below Rs. 20 Rs. 250; Boys' Collections Rs. 446; Charity Box Collection Rs. 180.

Excelsior Electric Co.

Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

TUESDAY, July 23..

Meeting of the City Improvement Trust Board 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express — ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

B.S. D. P. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

During June the total number of animals treated was 939 besides those treated as outpatients.

FIRE DUE TO CARELESS SMOKING

A fire occurred in a house in Khetwadi 10th Lane on the morning of Monday last. The house was divided into a number of rooms, and one of them was used as a store for paints and oils; some of the rooms were also under repairs. Paints and varnishes to the extent of Rs. 1,200 were destroyed, and the damage to the house itself is assessed at Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless smoking.

"THE DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUST"

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1919, to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community:—38 College students. Rs. 307 per month; 3 High School students, Rs. 15 per month, and 6 Female students, Rs. 35 per month.

BOMBAY GRASS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

On account of difficulty of obtaining railway waggons and unseasonable rains in the month of May, the price of hay in Bombay had gone up considerably. In order to prevent the situation from going worse the secretaries of the Grass Merchants Associafion held a meeting of grass merchants and brokers and it was so resolved unanimously that a thousand pounds of grass should not at a time be sold for more than Rs. 30 and retail dealers should charge Rs. 31 only.

MARWARI CHAMBER OP COMMERCE.

The 3rd anniversary general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce was held in the hall of the Chamber, at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant. Seth Radha Kishanji, Mundra, Vice-Chairman, presided. After a brief review from the chair, Seth Mishrilalji Sharavgi, Hon. Secretary, read out the annual report, which was adopted.

The following officials were elected for the new year:—

President; Seth Ramnarayanji Ruhia, J.P.; Vice-President: Seth Laxmandassji Daga; Hon. Secretaries: Seth Nathmalji, Seth Gangaramji and Seth Mishrilalji; Treasurer: Seth Gulabrai Kedarmal.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The following donations in aid of the above institution are acknowledged:—

The Trustees of the late Sheth Kanji Khetsy Charities, Rs. 700; Sheth Bhagvandas Gordhandas for grain, Rs. 356-14; Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co., Rs. 200; Sheth Bhavanji Laxmidas for grain, Rs. 144-12; Sheth Ramdas Devji on the marriage occasion, Rs. 101; Sheth Liladhar Dharsee in honour of his nephew's marriage, Rs. 100; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 2-8 every day, Rs. 75; Sheth Mulji Morarji in honour of his daughter's marriage, Rs. 28; Sheth Manu Narayan Kothare in memory of his wife Mrs. Manekbai, Rs. 25; Sheth Champsee Jivandas for books, Rs. 25; Sheth Hansraj Damodar, Rs. 25; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 95.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The number of Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Society was 559 in the month of June. Of these 430 cases were disposed of with fines, 2 acquitted, and 20 warned and discharged.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Shiraz will now be accepted.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V.SPENCER'S CUP XI

PAIS' SPLENDID INNINGS.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. "TIMES OF INDIA" C.C.

Played on Saturday, at the Esplanade Maidan the above match resulted in a draw. Scores:—

St. Xavier's College (for 10 wkts) ...	165
"Times of India" C.C. (for 4 wkts)	94

BOMBAY GYM. v. G. I. P. RY. C. C.

Played on Sunday, on the Gymkhana ground and won by the former by 5 wickets and 77 runs. Scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana (for 5 wkts.) ...	211
G. I. P. Ry. C.C.	134

NEW FRIENDS UNION C. C. VS. YOUND FRIENDS UNION C. C.

A match was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 32 runs. Young Friends scored only 63, runs out of which Mr. Vartak 23, to which New Friends' Union replied by 95 runs,—Shelar, 18 Salunke 19, Wananker 18, Mhapanker 11, Janardan 9. Mr. Kamat captured 5 wickets.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. SARASWAT UNION C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 92 runs. Mr. G. N. Dharadhar, captain of the New Jolly Young Cricketers captured 6 wickets at the cost of 5 runs only.

The scores:—

New Jolly Young Cricketers	115
Saraswat Union C. C.	23

ARYA BANDHU C. C. VS. TWASTA KASAR C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams and resulted in a win for the latter by 37 runs.

The scores:—

The Twasta Kasar C. C.	116
The Arya Bandhu C. C.	79

FERGUSSON COLLEGE C,C VS. MILITARY FINANCE C. C.

The Military Finance met the Fergusson College last Sunday on the latter's ground in a cricket match and won it by 109 runs. For the winners Navle played a faultless innings of 115 (not out), and was responsible for about half the total score which stood at 245.

The scores:—

Military Finance C. C. (for 6 wkts.)	245
Fergusson College	136

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. DECCAN COLLEGE

This match took place on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday last when the Collegians met with a reverse by 90 runs:

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Col. Seton Brown, retired	68
Major C. J. R. Turner, retired	114
Mr E. E. Coombs, c Dalaya, b Redcar	10
Mr. Spicer, b Redcar	14
Capt. Morgan, l-b-w, Bayhathi	9
Capt. Prall, b Bayhathi	
Mr. J. M. Turner, not out	6
Messrs. Squires, Fawcett, Hinchliffe and Holden, did not bat.	
Extras	5
*Total (for 6 wkts)	232

*Innings declared closed.

DECCAN COLLEGE.

Mr. Vartak, b Morgan	16
Mr. Redcar, b Morgan	0
Mr. Irane, c Fawcett, b Coombs	23
Mr. Baythi, b Morgan	29
Mr. Samson, not out	66
Mr. Kanckar, b Morgan	
Mr. Dalaya, b Morgan	
Mr. Satle, b Morgan	
Mr. Khambatta, b Morgan	
Mr. Satarwalla, b Turner	4
Mr. Sampson, run out	2
Extras	2
Total	142

"ALL ABOUT UMPIRING."

Mr. P. N. Polishwala has done a distinct service to the cricketing public of this country by bringing out a treatise on umpiring, called "All About Umpiring." The rules governing the royal game of cricket, are not too numerous—they are only about sixty in number—and yet they are perhaps the least understood set of rules governing any outdoor game. The majority of cricketers of this country are woefully deficient in a thorough knowledge of this important branch of the game, and considerable merriment was caused in a Quadrangular tournament only about a couple of years ago, when a player took a ball from a batsman's leg-guard, where it had lodged, and appealed. Mr. Polishwala, in his admirable treatise of over eighty pages, exhaustively deals with the rules of umpiring, and also gives the opinions of severals eminent cricketers. It is a rich mine of information and gives a most able exposition of the laws of the game, and the author claims it to be the first of its kind ever published in India. The author possesses eminent qualifications for the task he has performed. A keen and active cricketer and umpire of many years' standing he has been able to discuss the subject-matter of his book in an exhaustive and masterly fashion and the treatise, which can be had from K. Ida & Co., Bambay, for the moderate price of Re. 1-8 should command large sale.

G. WARD WAR LOAN OFFICE.

The above office has been re-opened at the Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar. Office time is from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., when all information regarding the War Loan may be obtained from the Secretary Dr. Peter Rodrigues. The total contribution received from this ward last year was Rs. 1,50,000.

THE LATE SETH NATHALAL KHUMCHAND.

DEATH OF A JAIN PHILANTHROPIST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULSAR, July 19.

The town of Bulsar mourns the premature demise of Seth Nathalal Khumchand, a leading Jain merchant, which took place at his residence at Bulsar on Sunday last at the age of 27. The deceased was a great humanitarian and reformer though staunch in his religion. He had been suffering from consumption for the last two years and on medical advice spent some months at Wadhwan. In spite of this there was no improvement in his health. He leaves behind him a young widow.

He was a nominated member of the Bulsar Municipality for some years and in that capacity, as well as in other matters he took a leading and active part in the public interests. He has presented a building for a primary school at Bulsar Pardi in memory of his late father Seth Khumchand Dungarji. Seth Nathalal left behind him a large estate and by his will made various gifts to different institutions and persons amounting to Rs. 1,22,830, as under:—

A Jain Sanatorium at Tithal (near Bulsar) or at some other preferable place Rs. 15,000; An Anglo-Gujarati or Gujarati School at Bulsar Rs. 15,000; A Jain Dharamshala Rs. 15,000; A Scholarship Fund for Jain Students' Rs. 15,000; In different Jain institutions Rs. 11,000; A Jain Temple at Vapi (Daman) Rs. 10,000; Primary Schools in Bulsar Taluka Rs. 7,000; Sanskrit Pattisala at Bulsar Rs. 5,000; Water fountains and troughs in Bulsar Taluka Rs. 5,000; Building at the Hindu Cemetry at Bulsar Rs. 3,000; Bulsar Jain Library and Religions Class Rs. 2,000; Bombay Humanitarian Fund Rs. 1,000; Gift to relatives, friends and servants Rs. 18,830. Total Rs. 1,22,830.

A condolence meeting of the public of Bulsar is to be held next week.

A JAIN PHILANTHROPIST.

THE LATE SETH NATHALAL KHUMCHAND.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, some remarks which at the invitation of the Chairman, I made after Mr. Subedar's interesting lecture last Saturday, are summarized in such a way as unintentionally to give a wrong impression of my attitude. Will you allow me very briefly to rectify this?

While agreeing with Mr. Subedar that many of the criteria currently relied on to demonstrate the moral and material progress of India are, or may be, fallacious criteria such as an augmented volume of foreign commerce, a favourable balance of trade, an increase in the number of Joint Stock Companies, or the spread of railway lines—I did *not* consider that pertinent proof had been adduced to show that the progress itself is an illusion.

In order to establish that proposition it would in my opinion be necessary to apply tests of quite a different kind: namely to compare the average income per head in India to-day with that of thirty years ago, allowing for changes in the purchasing power of money; to compare the consumption of individuals and families of this generation with that of their fathers, both in the aggregate and in detail; and lastly to compare in a similar way the general conditions of life, as regards housing, sanitation, education, intensity of work, and so forth.

This was not attempted by Mr. Subedar, and that is why I got up to say that I regretted it had not been arranged to have a debate rather than a lecture, so that an able presentment of one point of view might have been followed by frank friendly criticism and a presentment of the other side of the case. Mr. Subedar, I believe, would himself have welcomed such criticism: which indeed is what is perhaps most wanted in this country.

For my own part I contented myself with pointing out how exceedingly difficult it is in any country to apply satisfactory tests when attempting to judge of "progress"; and I ventured to instance the controversies that took place even in England a few years ago, when half the nation was persuaded that, in default of a certain fiscal policy, the country was going to the dogs.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY ANSTEY.

Sydenham College,
Bombay, July 22.

63½ DEGREE RULE.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

NO DECISION YET.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding. After some minor matters had been discussed, the Corporation took up the adjourned debate on the 63½ degrees' rule; after a number of members had spoken and some amendments been moved, the debate had to be adjourned before arriving at any decision.

The Commissioner, in a letter stated:

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 1123, dated the 9th May 1918, I have the honour to report that, fish whether preserved in ice or not which is exposed for sale in any of the markets is subjected to very strict inspection by the inspectors and sub-inspectors and any fish found unfit for consumption is forthwith destroyed. The Superintendent of Markets and his Assistant also destroy any fish which they find on inspection to be unwholesome. Ordinarily fish does not become unwholesame so long as it is in ice, but it may rapidly become unwholesome if exposed to the sun after being taken off the ice, or if there is any considerable delay in cooking it."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to show the iced fish destroyed in the monthly returns.

The proposition was carried.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—

"I have the honour to say that in their Resolution No. 5822 of 13th December 1906, the Corporation sanction the sale of the Municipal land at the junction of Waudby Road and Ravelin Street to Mr. Sorabji Kuttonji Contractor. In the conveyance made for the sale of the said land a condition was inserted that Mr. Contractor should not build any structure exceeding four feet in height on the triangular portion of the land at the corner, measuring 30.58 square yards and shown in red and yellow scoring on the plan. This condition was inserted in order to prevent accidents. Waudby Road has recently been widened and remade with footpaths on both sides. The set-back land at the corner of Ravelin Street and Waudby Road, measuring about 11 square yards (and shown by yellow scoring on the plan) has recently been acquired, and the existing footpath on the south of Ravelin Street has been made to meet the new footpath of Waudby Road. Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who have purchased the property from Mr. Contractor, state that they are willing to forego the compensation for the set-back land (shown in yellow scoring) provided the Municipality removes the restriction as to the height of the building on the remaining land at the corner, viz., (30.58—11.00) eq. 19.58 square yards shown in red scoring. In view of the improvements recently effected, there is now no necessity of retaining the restriction referred to. I therefore request the Corporation's sanction to the removal of the restriction on the condition proposed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers."

Mr. A. M. Tod moved that the sanction asked for in the Commissioner's letter be granted.

ALLEGED INJUSTICE OF ARRANGEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna disputed the correctness of the assertion that there was now no necessity of retaining the restriction against allowing any structure exceeding four feet in height on the triangular portion of the land at the corner. A few years ago before Mr. Contractor bought this plot of land from the Municipality, there had been a very serious accident on a road running parallel to Ravelin Street, and consequently this restriction was then imposed by the Municipality. If they accepted the Commissioner's proposal, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers built up to the end of the road, it would make the position still worse. As to the compensation for the set-back land, which the firm was willing to forego, the arrangement would not be equitable because while the value of the set-back land, which had an area of eleven yards, was only Rs. 5,500, they would secure the right of building on nineteen square yards without any restriction as to height, which would be a great gain to them. He therefore moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved another amendment, referring the matter to the Roads' Committee.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that in the interest of the public they should not accept the Commissioner's proposal.

COMPENSATION, A FLEABITE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha was of opinion that it was a very dangerous corner and there was great congestion of traffic there, and he was surprised that the Commissioner should ask them to sanction the proposal. The amount of the compensation which Messrs. Ralli Brothers offered to forego was a fleabite compared to the immense capitalised value which would accrue to them from the right of building on the triangular portion of the land at the corner. He (the speaker) appealed in justice to the City of Bombay to throw out the proposal. He supported Mr. Sethna's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta thought a clear case had been made out for throwing out the proposal. Such corners were very dangerous, and he would support the Hon. Mr. Sethna's amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was afraid there would be a number of accidents if they allowed this plot to be built upon.

Mr. Tod did not consider this corner at all dangerous. There were many such corners to side-roads running into Hornby Road.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna's amendment was carried.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the 63½ deg. rule. At the previous meeting, it had been proposed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna:—

"That the third report, dated the 2nd May 1918 of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings, be approved and adopted. (2) That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

AMENDMENTS.

An amendment had been moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Mr. S. C. Dhondy, that the report be approved and adopted, "subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied only to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbuilt upon. (2) That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

Another amendment had been moved by Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, that the report be approved and adopted, "subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied only to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbuilt upon provided that sites occupied by erections of a temporary character should be regarded as sites previously unbuilt upon for the purposes of the bye-law. That the draft bye-law received with the report be approved as modified, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

The following amendment had been moved by Mr. J. P. Orr, seconded by Mr. A. H. Whyte:—

"That the draft bye-law appended to the third report, dated the 2nd May 1918, of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings, be approved as it stands, and the Secretary be requested to notify, in accordance with Section 465 (1) of the Municipal Act, that it is the intention of the Corporation to take the bye-law into their consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in September 1918."

PURPORT OF AMENDMENT.

Resuming the discussion yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he took it that the amendments moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Mody were really an amplification of the report which the Committee had drafted. But Mr. Orr's amendment altered the whole complexion of the report. It laid down that at one stroke the standard of sanitation in the City should be changed and was to be applied to all parts of the City whether congested or not. It would be both difficult and inexpedient to apply it indiscriminately, would defeat the object of the bye-law and would involve great hardship to owners of property in congested areas. The amendments moved by Mr. Cowasji and Mr. Mody would achieve the desired improvement by a slow progress. Mr. Mehta therefore moved an amendment approving of the draft bye-law, and asking the Committee to make a report, which of the areas in the city should be excluded from the operations of the rule.

"MAJORITY OF HOUSES BAD."

Mr. Tod seconded the amendment. He said they had plague and many other troubles, and the only conclusion they could come to, was that the majority of the houses in the city were bad. Were they to look after the interests of the property holders only. It was not in the interests of the people to pertuate the present standard of sanitation in house-building.

Dr. D. B. Master said if the question were looked at from the sanitary point of view it would have been a good thing, but the Corporate bodies always looked at such things from the standpoint of rupees, annas and pies. What did they do when the question of widening narrow lanes came up. They said they had no money. The Government said they had no money for primary education, and for many other necessary improvements. But where the house-owner was considered, he should be forced to accept all sorts of costly improvements. He moved an amendment that the Committee's report be adopted; that option should be given to house-owners for the application of 63½ deg. rules or the provision of chawls or side open spaces as suggested by the Architects' Association in houses erected on sites previously built upon when they happened to be rebuilt from the foundation, provided sufficient provision of light and air was made to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

He said his object in moving the amendment was that there should be no unnecessary hardships on poor house-holders. Even the Improvement Trust buildings were dark and ill-ventilated inside. Then why did that body want to be so severe with the house-owners.

Dd. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the amendment. He said the question was a very difficult and intricate one for a term of this size. The question had been discussed at full length and thoroughly in the Committee, and the members had agreed to many of Mr. Orr's suggestions, which showed their conciliatory spirit. But there was a limit to sanitation, and the interests of poor persons had to be considered.

"FRIGHTENING PEOPLE."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the way in which some of the members had spoken, gave him an impression that if the 63½ deg. was applied they would have to pull down all the buildings in Bombay. He thought they were not justified in frightening the people in that way. It was not only Mr. Orr, but also the Executive officers that wanted the rule. The Corporation was asked to move slowly in the matter, but they would have to move slowly if they accepted Mr. Orr's amendment. About 75 houses were rebuilt from the plinth every year; as there were 52,000 houses in Bombay it would take 700 years before all the houses were rebuilt from the very foundation. At the present time 1,000 new houses were built every year, and they were agreed that the 63½ deg. rule should be made applicable to all of these. Also if 25 per cent. of the 1,000 houses which were repaired annually, were thoroughly repaired and if the new rule were made applicable to them, it would take 200 years before all the 52,000 old houses in the city underwent change.

NO BLINDFOLDING.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said they should not follow blindfolded in the wake of the Improvement Trust for their record was not a very bright one in the building of chawls for poor men in Chandanwadi and other places. If objection was raised to the application of the bye-law to land at Mahim which was only worth Rs. 4 pcd yard, they should be more considerate in bringing it into force in regard to land which was worth about Rs. 600 per yard, and which was in the heart of the City.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Committee with instructions to report within two months.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

"KNOW YOUR CITY" CAMPAIGN.

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union was formed in 1915, mainly through the instigation of Miss Benson, M.D. (then head of the Cama Hospital) who, with other women graduates, called a preliminary meeting for the purpose on October 18th, 1915, at the Bombay University Convocation Hall. Invitations to this general meeting were sent to 160 women graduates and it was followed on February 5th, 1916, by an inaugural meeting at which the "Objects, Constitution and Bye-laws" of the Union were adopted.

The Union is open to women graduates of all nationalities and of all universities resident in the Presidency and the membership has risen from 65 at the inaugural meeting to 110 at present. The objects of the Union are to promote fellowship and good feeling among the members, to hold meetings for the exchange of views, to arrange for the delivery of lectures, to investigate social conditions affecting women and if possible to promote reforms.

In the past the Union, in spite of adverse conditions due to the war, has already carried out some useful work. Lectures and social meetings have of course been held, but in addition to these the Education Sub-Committee, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. R. M. Gray, has carried out two definite tasks. In 1916 it discussed the Government of India's circular on women's education and printed and sent in its carefully considered replies to the questions asked. In 1917 the Committee undertook an investigation into the "Status and Remuneration of Women-Teachers in the Bombay Presidency" and collected information and statistics which were embodied in a paper written by Mrs. Gray.

STUDY CIRCLES.

In spite of these good results, however, it is felt that all the work of the Union is carried on by rather a small minority of the members, and it is now sought both to increase the membership of the Union and above all to increase the number of members *actively* taking part in its work.

With this idea in view it has been suggested that the Union should undertake the study of some social conditions in Bombay, in order that members may fit themselves to form sound opinions on these subjects and to suggest and promote reforms. Hence a "Know your city" campaign is at present being organized. "Factory Laws" and "Housing" are the two subjects which will first be taken up, and a study circle for the former has already been arranged and will hold its first meeting at Mrs. Gray's Bungalow, 13, Marine Lines, on Wednesday, July 24, at 5 p.m. Some members have already sent in their names for this circle, but it is hoped that if publicity is given to the project, that still more members will enrol their names.

The circle for the study of "Housing" will be formed later.

In addition to this, 4 meetings will shortly be held under a trained leader to study "Committee methods", i.e., the correct methods of procedure in such matters as moving resolutions and amendments, introducing the Chairman, proposing votes of thanks and so on.

The names of those who would care to join the study circles or the "Committee methods" class, should be sent in at once to one of the hon. secretaries, i.e., Mrs. Anstey, Dungarsi Road, Malabar Hill, or Miss P. Powalla, Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FLOOD IN MYMENSINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

A Mymensingh correspondent wires:—The flood that has appeared throughout the district promises to be an unprecedented one. The Brahmaputra at Mymensingh has already reached its highest point and is still rising. Netrokona town is under water. The chusing side of the country is practically one vast shut of water.

News has come from Austogram, Bojelpur, and the rest of the eastern part of the district were the rise of the flood is both high and sudden. Reports from Tangail are equally distressing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 23rd July, 1918.

THE MENACE OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

The indictment against the bureaucratic system of administration, under which British India has existed for a hundred years and more, is not merely that it has done little to promote the interest,—moral as well as material,—of the people by adopting a progressive policy in regard to the nation-building functions such as those of education, sanitation and industrial development, but the unquestioned fact that it has, in many ways, led to the moral ruin of a large number of the people of the country. It is an undeniable fact that the curse of drink has been fostered by this administration. The British administrators, for the first time in the history of this country, took the "legitimate consumer,"—a person never recognised by the State in India in pre-British days,—in their solicitous care, with the result that this person, who was once a rarity, multiplied exceedingly.

From year to year the revenue under Excise has shown an alarming and regular growth in all parts of the country. The increase of revenue, religiously lamented by Indian publicists over and over again, has been as religiously attributed by the authorities in effect to "improved administration and greater attention to improvement in the condition of the people," which, as the official returns themselves have demonstrated, is official paraphrase for "increased consumption." While to the protestations of Indian leaders and the efforts of temperance reformers, the Government have always tendered the "sympathetic" reply that "there is no desire on the part of the Government of India to increase revenue by encouraging indulgence in alcohol," the practical reply of the excise authorities, anxious to meet "the legitimate requirements of those classes among the population to whom, from long habit and custom, alcohol in moderation is a virtual necessity," has been to increase revenue. So that "the special attention" which the Government of India have been devoting to this question "in the interest of temperance and morality" has continued to materialise itself in the growing increase, on the one hand, in revenue and, on the other hand, in the number of "legitimate consumers." Thus, the curse of drink goes on increasing, especially among the poor and the working classes, and among the wild aboriginal tribes, spreading ruin and misery. And the irony of it is that this increase has been frankly described by the excise authorities as an indication of increasing prosperity among the classes who are victims to the drinking habit. This is as much opposed to human nature as to facts. For, it as unnecessary to point out that liquor is not like ordinary articles of consumption. The persons, who indulge in it, do not buy more or less of it as their means are larger or small. The man who takes to drink will generally go without food, and will even sacrifice his home, if necessary, if he can but satisfy his craving for liquor. Such men the excise policy of the Government has continued to create in large numbers from year to year, to the gain indeed of the revenue of the country, but to the lasting moral as well as economic ruin of the people affected, apart from the incalculable human misery involved.

What, then, is the remedy? It is plainly indicated in the persistent and united demand for local option and for a policy directed to secure ultimate prohibition, as in the religious and traditional sentiments of the people, which are opposed to the prevalence of the drink traffic altogether. The Government of India have refused to accept the ideal of ultimate total prohibition, though "sympathetically" desirous of checking intemperance in the land. Local option has not been really tried in any part of the country,—for the simple reason that no honest effort has been made to devise an efficient machinery for the purpose or the local view has been defied under the ostensible cover of advisory bodies, which are, to all intents and purposes, dominated by the official president. There is thus no hope of removing the menace of the drink traffic unless and until the people of the country have complete control over it. As the latest report of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association rightly says: "For some time past the mind of the people has been largely occupied with questions of constitutional reform, and in this connection it need only be said here that there is a general belief in India that under any system of self-government public opinion would demand very drastic restriction, if not complete suppression, of a traffic which is opposed to the highest traditions and precepts of the Indian people." This control cannot be attained unless the Indian people become, what every civilised people should be in their own country,—the masters of their own domestic affairs.

SEVEN YEARS' PERSECUTION.

We feel it necessary to draw the attention of Government to the circumstances surrounding the prosecution, now in process, of Mr. Nassarvanjee Framjee Marker, in the Sessions Court at Nasik. The facts which have been placed before us by this gentleman, and which we have reason to believe are accurate, tell an almost incredible story of persecution of a man at the instance of officials and others inspired by them. But we do not consider it necessary to go into all the details of a narrative which tells of a process of harassments extending over seven years and involving about eighteen criminal prosecutions. We place the following facts, however, before the Government and the public, in the hope that their exposure will lead to a cessation of the persecution that has persistently dogged Mr. Marker for the last seven years. Mr. Marker was appointed secretary of the Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society, Ltd., and served in that capacity till 31st August 1912. His resignation was accepted with regret and during his term of office he rendered substantial pecuniary aid to the Society whose affairs were in a very crazy condition. Shortly after he left the Society, prosecutions were started against him, the last stage of which was a prosecution which is now pending in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Nasik. We can only detail briefly a summary of the facts and let our readers judge as to the manner in which Mr. Marker has been treated.

At the beginning of January, 1913, a suit was filed against him for taking accounts in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, who, after a patient inquiry, acquitted him of all charges made against him and, *inter alia*, held that he had never acted as the treasurer of the Society and also that he had never had charge of its cash or the control of its accounts. His counter-claim for Rs. 7,000 odd was decreed with costs. A regular appeal against this decree was preferred to the High Court in which, after a full argument, the decree with an insignificant reduction was confirmed with costs. The issue as to whether he was the treasurer was also litigated in the Small Causes Court and was decided by that Court in the negative. During the pendency of this litigation in the Nasik Court, a criminal charge was brought against him on the same facts in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Nasik. Whilst the inquiry was proceeding in the Civil Court, the suit was decided in his favour and his pleader tendered the judgment of the Civil Court and prayed that the Magistrate should stay his hands as a civil court of competent jurisdiction had investigated the alleged charges of misappropriation and found them to be groundless. The Magistrate held that the judgment was inadmissible and Mr. Marker was compelled to move the High Court on its revisional side against the Magistrate's order, refusing to admit the Civil Court's judgment on record. The case came on for hearing before Justices Shah and Heaton, who delivered concurring judgments, holding that the judgment of the Civil Court was not only relevant, but it was a document to which the weightiest importance should be attached by the Magistrate's Court, which had the same matter as covered by the judgment for adjudication before it. Mr. Justice Heaton, in particular, emphasised the importance of the judgment in the following words:—

"If we are to administer justice as a civilised country, if we are to avoid the conflicts before Civil and Criminal Courts which ordinarily must be fraught with evil and can produce no good, if, in short, we are to make the actual administration of justice in this country bear a proper relation to that which we profess it to be, then we can't have Criminal Courts trying over again matters which have been thoroughly dealt with and finally decided by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction."

The case was stayed and is lying in a state of suspended animation in the Magistrate's Court. The appeal against the decree was decided on Dec. 5, 1912. But it is amazing to learn that during the pendency of the appeal, another prosecution was started against Mr. Marker, in which he was charged with misappropriating two amounts of Rs. 103 and Rs. 428 respectively. The case was started in June 1917 and is now pending in the Sessions Court at Nasik. These two items have undergone and passed the scrutiny of two audits. There are the concurring judgments of the Civil and High Court, but Mr. Marker is still harassed with this stale prosecution which has been undertaken under the august recommendation of the local Government and the Collector! The items are supposed to have been misappropriated so recently as the year 1911—in his capacity as a treasurer, a statement which has been found to be a falsehood by the Nasik Court and confirmed as such by the High Court. The sooner these scandalous proceedings are abandoned, the better, and we trust that the Governor-in-Council will lose no time in looking into the matter and adopting that course.

Notes of the Day.

The Last of the Romanovs.

The news of the tragic close of the ex-Tsar Nicholas's career will evoke general sympathy. Even those who loathed the regime of which he had been the head and symbol recognised that he was himself an amiable and innocuous figure,—less a tyrant himself than part of the mechanism of tyranny to whose chiefship he succeeded by inheritance. Following upon his deposition he was consigned to a congenial and restful obscurity in which, it might have been hoped, he would end his days. But that was not to be, and the ex-Tsar's career must now be regarded as affording another example of the supreme ironies of history. The erstwhile "Tsar of all the Russias" has perished at the bidding of the "Ural Regional Council"! The last of the Romanovs could not have passed away in more abject helplessness, and there can be little doubt that his demise marks the final end of the dynasty as well.

Mr. Sydney Webb.

It will be an interesting piece of news to many in India that Mr. Sydney Webb has been selected as the Labour candidate for the University of London at the next general election. "Mr. Bernard Shaw," says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," "must heartily endorse this selection of one whom he considers "the cleverest man in England." These two men first met in 1879 at a debate at the now defunct Tetetical Society. "Sydney Webb at that time," says Mr. Shaw, "was a man of about 21, with small, pretty hands and feet and a profile that suggested an improvement on Napoleon III. He had a fine forehead, a long head, and remarkably thick, strong, dark hair. He knew all about the subject of debate; knew more than the lecturer; knew more than anybody present; had read everything that had ever been written on the subject, and remembered all the facts that bore on it. He used notes, ticked them off one by one; threw them away, and finished with a coolness and clearness that to me, in my then trembling state, seemed miraculous. . . Quite the cleverest thing I ever did in my life was to force my friendship on Webb, to extort his, and to keep it." In Mr. Webb's election to Parliament, India will secure a well informed friend of her cause.

Germany's Pawn.

In a recent speech the German Chancellor defined his Government's attitude towards Belgium. "The present occupation of Belgium," he said, "only means that we have a pawn for future negotiation." Mr. Balfour has ruthlessly exposed the rank hypocrisy and immorality of this formula. As he explains, the Germans would consent to oppress Belgium no longer if the Powers permitted Germany to oppress some other areas in Europe or elsewhere. "Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected," he truly adds, "none had been more insulting."

German Hold on Russia.

As was to be expected, the German hold on Russia, is being strengthened with characteristic thoroughness and not by diplomatic and military means alone. According to the "Economist," received by yesterday's mail,

"Steagul" ("The Standard"), the official organ of the new Roumanian Government, announces that two new trunk railways are projected, the first giving more direct access from Munich, through Vienna and Budapest, to Odessa, by way apparently of the Bistritza valley, Jassy, and Kishineff; the second—presumably intended to secure a share in the Russian market for the infant industries of Hungary—connecting that country, through the extreme north of Roumania, with Mohileff. German commercial travellers were reported to be busy some months ago in Russia; and a letter from a former French resident, published in the "Temps," states that German agents are purchasing shares in all kinds of industrial enterprises there. Many of the factories are not working, and all are confiscated pending transfer to the workers, while the share certificates are deposited in the banks—now reduced to branches of the State Bank—and must not be given up. But the German purchasers accept memoranda of the sale as equivalent to the actual delivery of certificates; so they disbelieve in the permanence of the Bolshevik regime. The writer, who gives many illustrations of the existing disorder, fears that Germany may appear as the only deliverer of all those Russians who have property to lose or to recover, and urges that the Entente Powers should intervene at once.

Military Brutality in Austria.

A recent telegram told us that the "menacing" food question was as much responsible for the hurried summoning of the Cabinet meeting by the Austrian Premier as the disappointing news of the reverse of the Austrian forces at the hands of the Italians. The harrowing details, contained in this morning's telegram, of the murder of five school children at Pylsen, are an index to the misery of the Austrian masses. A crowd of (apparently famished) women and children, watching the loading of a bread waggon, began to cry out "We are starving. We also want bread." The answer to their piteous appeal was that an infantry patrol suddenly appeared and, without an order to disperse or a single word of warning, fired a volley from behind into the crowd, killing five children between the ages of ten and thirteen and severely wounding four men and two women. That this shocking incident was made known a month after it took place, through an interpellation in the Reichsrath shows, in the light of other known facts, that it is not an isolated one.

American Inventiveness.

The Americans are undoubtedly a race with a keen inventive sense, and a special turn for scientific innovation. It is interesting therefore to observe how their genius is responding to the stimulus of the war. The United States has already furnished some striking novelties in respect of its army's war equipment. One of these is "a military shot gun". This weapon, according to the "Scientific American", is described as being "a comparatively short repeating shot-gun of the pump-action type, holding six shells in its magazine. Each shell is of the paper kind such as is used in sporting shot-guns, and contains nine pellets of No. 00 buckshot, or about the size of a .32 calibre bullet." When fired the new American gun "sprays the contents of each shell over an area measuring nine feet horizontally and about three feet vertically, so that it is almost impossible not to hit a large number of enemy infantrymen coming to the attack in the typical mass formation of the Germans." As for the penetrating power of the buckshot, it is reported that during a recent test the hail of lead went through a two-inch plank with plenty of energy left for further damage at 150 yards from the muzzle. One of the problems which had to be solved in adapting the shotgun to military practice was that of the bayonet. The shotgun barrel is quite thin, so much so, in fact, that it would not offer sufficient support for bayonet work. This difficulty was overcome, however, "by providing the shotgun with an outer steel coat or jacket which, being perforated and held a short distance away from the barrel proper so as to form an air space, acts as a cooling member while affording rigid support of the bayonet." The American Army shotgun weighs 8¾ pounds, complete with bayonet. It is equipped from muzzle to stock with a leather rifle sling so that it may be slung over the neck and shoulder.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

FORMATION OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 10th July, 1918, it was resolved to hold the Special Session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in August next. We have been asked by the Joint Honorary Secretaries (Secretaries' Office: Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort) to state that those desirous of becoming members of the Reception Committee should apply as soon as possible. The fees for the membership of the Reception Committee are fixed at Rs. 30 or more. This will include the delegation fee of Rs. 10. Donations will also be thankfully accepted. For the convenience of those residing in the City a branch office is also opened in the Bombay National Union Rooms at 735, Girgaum Road near Portuguese Church, where all enquiries can be made and names registered.

EX-TSAR NICHOLAS SHOT.

BY ORDER OF URAL REGIONAL COUNCIL.

DISCOVERY OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 22.

A wireless Russian official telegram states that the Central Executive Committee have made public the following message from the Ural Regional Council concerning the shooting of the ex-Tsar:

Ekaterinburg was being seriously threatened by the approach of the Czecho-Slovaks and simultaneously a counter-revolutionary conspiracy to wrest the ex-Tsar from the Council's authority was discovered. The Ural Regional Council therefore decided to shoot the ex-Tsar Nicholas which decision was carried out on the 16th July.

CIVIL WAR IN SIBERIA.

CZECHO-SLOVAK FIGHTING BOLSHEVIKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 22.

A telegram from Vladivostok dated July 15th says 40,000 Czecho-Slovaks hold the railway beween Samara and Irkutsk. It is presumed that they are moving eastward as their rear is secured in the direction of Irkutsk. Twelve thousand of the 14,000 Czecho-Slovaks at Vladivostok are fighting the Bolsheviks at Khabarovsk; they occupied Spasskaia to-day after a stubborn fight. When they secure Khabarovsk the Czecho-Slovaks propose to proceed along the Chinese Eastern railway until they join the Czecho-Slovaks from Irkutsk. There are three forces of the Bolsheviks, Magyars and ex-prisoners aggregating 47,000 between Khabarovsk and Irkutsk.

The Siberian Provisional Government established at Bladivostok constitutes an integral part of the Siberian Government at Tomsk. Both are pledged to convoke the Siberian Constituent Assembly and the reform of the national army to co-operate with the Allies.

General Horvat's demarche has complicated the situation and the Siberian Government has denounced General Horvat's co-operation as impossible. The attitude of the Czecho-Slovaks towards the Siberian Government is friendly and neutral but they will oppose the threatened armed advance of General Horvat on Vladivostok as an outbreak of a civil war would jeopardise their operations for the relief of the Czecho-Slovaks in the interior.

GEN. ALEXIEFF TO CO-OPERATE WITH GEN. HORVAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. at 2-45 p.m., July 22.

A telegram from Shanghai says it is reported that General Alexieff has formed a new Government between Tomsk and Nijniudinsk with a view to co-operating with General Horvat.

GERMAN SOLDIERS.

EMPLOYED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung's" Berlin correspondent says: The Soviet Government, while refusing to agree to a German battalion being sent to Moscow to protect the Embassy, has consented to the employment of several hundred German soldiers in mufti.

MR. TILAK TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

ABOUT MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 22.

The Government have been pleased to grant permission to Mr. Tilak and his legal adviser to proceed to England solely for the purpose of the case on giving an undertaking that they will abstain from any kind of political agitation there. On reaching England Mr. Tilak has, however, reserved to himself the right to move the Home Government for the cancellation or modification of the conditions imposed upon him. He intends to proceed to England by the middle of September as his case is likely to come up for hearing before the London High Court in November next after the long vacation.

MAHARAJAH PATIALA TO RECEIVE FREEDOM OF CARDIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 22.

The Maharajah of Patiala is going to Wales next week to receive the freedom of Cardiff.

Official and Personal.

Lady Chelmsford has received the following additional subscriptions to the Silver Wedding Fund:—Her Highness the Maharani of Holkar Rs. 7,000, the Maharani Indrabai Holkar Rs. 5,000, her Highness the Maharani of Benares Rs. 1,000. Her Excellency has telegraphed her most grateful thanks for these generous donations.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended the Parade Service at All Saints' Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

GERMANS RETREAT FROM MARNE.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING BETWEEN MARNE AND RHEIMS.

FRENCH CAPTURE CHATEAU THIERRY.

SEVERE FRANCO-AMERICAN PRESSURE.

The French entered Chateau Thierry on Sunday morning. Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims, the French continuing progress, despite desperate enemy resistance.

In Chateau Thierry the Germans have lost one of the two pivots on their front between the Marne and the Aisne, the other being Soissons, the fall of which is imminent.

The Germans are faced with a dilemma; they must either endeavour to beat back the French from Soissons or retire the forces further from the Marne.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 22.

A French communiqué says the French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning. Violent fighting is proceeding north and south of Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims. In spite of the desperate resistance of the Germans we continued to make progress.

GERMANS COVERING RETREAT.

DEADLY FRENCH REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 22.

PARIS.—The Germans endeavoured to cover their retreat across the Marne by pouring out great volumes of gas and opening a barrage of fire from the north bank. The French replied with a terrible fire; the squalls of shells, the rain of machine-gun bullets and the storm of bombs destroyed the bridges and covered both banks of the river with projectiles. The enemy lost 50 per cent. of their effectives before they completed the evacuation of the south bank.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTH BANK OF THE MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 22.

A wireless German official message says: We withdrew unnoticed to the north bank of the Marne during the night.

DOUBLE PRESSURE OF FRENCH AND AMERICANS

GERMANS FURTHER BRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 22.

A French communiqué says:—The battle continues under favourable conditions on the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. Our troops north of Ourcq, driving back the enemy who was striving to arrest our advance, made progress, fighting, in the region north of Villemontoire. Farther south we are advancing east of the Parcy-Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq line. South of Ourcq we made a big advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front and captured the heights east of Lacroix and Grisolles.

Under the double pressure of the French and the Americans operating between Ourcq and the Marne and of the French who crossed the river between Fossoy and Charteves, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-Ste-Germain-Mont. St. Pere.

Chateau Thierry is practically cleared, northwards. Between the Marne and Rheims there has been very violent battle all day, the French and the British in conjunction with the Italians tirelessly attacking large enemy forces.

We captured Ste. Euphraise and Bouilly and gained ground in the Ardre valley. The British in the Courton and Roy woods captured four guns and 400 prisoners including eleven officers of whom two were colonels.

In spite of low clouds on the 20th July the pilots felled eleven German aeroplanes. The French and the British bombing machines dropped six tons on bivouacs, convoys and concentrations.

Fonck felled seven machines between the 16th and the 19th July, bringing up his bag to fifty-six.

SOISSONS NO LONGER SAFE.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO ETREPILLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

PARIS.—The capture of Chateau Thierry registered the fall of one of the pivots of the German front between the Marne and the Aisne. The other is Soissons which is no longer safe.

General Degoutti's army entered Chateau Thierry at dawn this morning, the enemy having withdrawn the previous night in order to avoid envelopment. The French pushed on north-westward and penetrated Etrepilly.

THE RETREATING GERMANS.

UNFORGETTABLE SUFFERING FOR FIVE TERRIBLE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this morning says, eight enemy divisions which crossed to the south bank of the Marne were never able to cross the hills overlooking the river from the south. None of those who lived to recross the river will forget the five terrible days they spent south of the Marne. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and the American artillery observers and enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills they offered a sure target to our artillery.

For food and munitions they depended on transport across the bridges which were constantly shelled and regularly bombed by the British airmen. They were never able to bring across any artillery heavier than mountain guns and light minenwerfer. Owing to the superiority of our artillery they found themselves in the same position as the Austrians on the south bank of the Piave. Their communications were uncertain and unsafe and their losses from artillery fire were startling. Fifty per cent. of the total strength of some units were casualties.

GERMANS FACED WITH A DILEMMA.

FRENCH DOMINATE A LARGE AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

News received in London from the front this afternoon is still better. The Germans are faced with difficult and unpleasant alternative of either endeavouring to beat back the French from Soissons in order to secure the railway for the purpose of supplying advanced troops in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons or of retiring their forces further from the Marne, and thus flattening out the salient. The present line west of Rheims leaves the enemy a slip of four miles deep in the Marne valley on a thirteen-mile front. This is the eney's sole territorial gain since the offensive began on the 15th July, and purchased at enormous losses.

Further on the left the strong enemy forces hold the north bank of the river at present preventing the French from crossing. The enemy only succeeded in crossing by sacrificing the rearguards. The latest news is that the French hold the heights around Chateau Thierry and are thus enabled to dominate a large area.

In the Ourcq Valley the French have reached Ourchy-le-Chateau further endangering the enemy on the Marne. The latest reports state that the French here have advanced between six and nine miles. The enemy is sorely pressed and his frantic attempts to counter-attack with fresh troops has not succeeded in loosening the French grip on the railways and the roads. The enemy appears to have incorporated a new army between the Marne and the Aisne, the staff of which is composed of officers from the Ukraine, whose staff work indicates slackness or disorganised effort.

CAUSE OF GERMAN FAILURE

THE CROWN PRINCE'S MISTAKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this afternoon and discussing the reason of the failure of the German offensive says the Crown Prince made the mistake of attacking on too wide a front calculated on a larger numerical superiority than he actually possessed. The plan was well-conceived and worked out. The Germans knew that we expected either a return to the original plan of dividing the French and the British or attempting to march to Paris. The plan chosen would have meant a substantial gain both material and moral and would have been very important for the next blow against Paris.

It had the advantage of an offensive facing the south and the east instead of the west. Ludendorff reckoned we should not be ready to meet an army which turned its back on Paris. The Crown Prince, however, overreached himself and the French command foresaw the operation. The Germans momentarily gave serious ground for disquiet by crossing the Marne and developing an attack along the river but on the contrary, the main attack East of Rheims failed, which meant that the operation as a whole was doomed to failure. Nevertheless the Germans decided to proceed with the original plan and move up the Marne valley.

GERMAN DUGOUTS AT AVELUY WOOD DESTROYED.

SUCCESSFUL SCOTTISH AND SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says a satisfactory week-end was rounded off by a raid on the German positions on the Aveluy wood destroying dugouts and bringing back two machine-guns. In the Meteren operation the Australians extended their right flank.

The Scottish attack well down towards the Hazebrouck-Bailleul railway advanced a thousand yards on a two miles front and the enemy was driven back in the centre 1,300 yards.

The 81st German Reserve division sugered considerably in this locality. Besides the Scottish, a body of South Africans fought with conspicuous success taking with the Scotsmen six officers and 377 men prisoners besides two-thirds of the total haul of ten trench mortars and fifty machine-guns. The Australians took over a hundred prisoners during our first rush under the cover of smoke screen the Germans were caught struggling into their respirators. They complained that they ought to have been relieved days before. Beyond spasmodic shelling the enemy has not retaliated.

EXPLOSION OF TRANSPORT BARUNGA.

A MIRACLE OF DISCIPLINE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 22.

Details received show that the explosion on the transport Barunga shook her from stem to stern, extinguished the lights and tossed the patients from their berths. The two bulkheads collapsed but though the ship seemed to be rapidly sinking there was not the slightest panic. The men took their stations singing Australian songs and jokingly watched the half-submerged submarine circling astern two hundred yards away. The gun crew had been flattened out by an explosion but jumped to their feet and fired at the submarine which disappeared. Seven boats and twenty rafts got away from the ship which was crowded with 900 invalids, including a dozen cripples. The steamer soon settled down and many had to jump to reach the rafts.

British warships dashed up and manoeuvred to create a wash, shepherding the floaters in their direction. The spectacle was one of extraordinary confusion, men clinging to all sorts of objects, sometimes resembling an aquatic carnival and exchanging badinage. Nevertheless some of those incapacitated, especially those suffering from shell shock, suffered terribly. Many floating were exhausted by cold and it took a long time to resuscitate them. The rescue was a miracle of discipline and organisation and the soldiers' tenderness to their suffering mates was most stirring.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO HOSTILE AERODROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped eighteen tons of bombs on the Courtrai and Lille railways, the Bruges docks, three large dumps and billets. There was more air fighting. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes and drove three down out of control. We also destroyed three balloons. Seven British machines are missing.

Photographs show that extensive damage was done to the hostile aerodrome at Morhange as the result of an attack on the night of the 19th. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

Ex-TSAR NICHOLAS II

(BORN: MAY 6, 1868 SHOT: JULY 13, 1918.

who has been sho by the order of the Ural Regional Council.

"BELGIUM AS A PAWN."

MR. BALFOUR ON ITS MEANING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 22.

Mr. Balfour in a speech at Westminster, alluding to Count Hertling's recent reference to Belgium as a pawn said this meant that having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it and treated it pitilessly and deprived it of every material good and all moral benefits attaching to freedom, the Germans were prepared to give it up provided they could get some other territory in which to exercise their peculiar gifts. The Germans would consent to oppress Belgium no longer if the powers permitted Germany to oppress some other areas in Europe or elsewhere. Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected none had been more insulting.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

AWARDS OF MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 22.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Military Cross to the following officers of the Indian Army:—

W. G. Bagot-Chester.—He led a successful raid with the greatest coolness and courage under heavy machine-gun fire and reached all the objectives and then skilfully withdrew when the operation was complete.

Assistant-Surgeon J. G. Goodman.—Remained tending the wounded under heavy fire until all had been evacuated, after which he followed the battery into action. Previously seeing the battery under intense shell fire, he went to the guns to render assistance. His coolness, initiative and keenness were very marked.

MR. JINNAH ON REFORM SCHEME.

VITAL CHANGES NECESSARY.

SCHEME AT PRESENT DOES NOT SATISFY DEMANDS.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah has expressed the following opinion on the proposals of Reforms by Lord Chelmsford on Mr. Montagu:—

In expressing opinion on the proposals of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu no Congressman can overlook the Congress-League Scheme adopted at Lucknow by the joint sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League, so far as the principles and essentials embodied therein, are concerned.

These are:—

(1) Broadening of franchise and direct representation.

(2) Substantial majority of elected members in the Legislature.

(3) Control over the Executive.

(3) Control over the Finance and Fiscal Policy.

(5) Military and Navy, or in other words, the Defence and Foreign Policy were excluded from the representatives of the people for the present.

It was after the Scheme was put forward by the people that the pronouncement of the 20th of August, 1917, was made by his Majesty's Government.

Now, I for one look more to the principles and essentials of a Scheme than to its framework as suggested by one or the other of the representative bodies or individuals. It is very natural that in the solution of a problem of this kind, we have had many suggestions and proposals, but the Congress-League Scheme is the crystallization of Indian National opinion and it has held against any other. At least we have got the proposals of the Government and we are called upon to discuss them.

The announcement of his Majesty's Government and the authors of the Report invite full and public discussion. The proposals are not like the laws of the Persians and Medes, but they may be modified upon further discussion and that is clearly indicated by the Report itself in paragraphs 225 and 354.

Not satisfied.

I must, at the outset, say that the Report and the proposals are weighty and well-considered and cannot be rejected summarily. Great effort has been made to face the problem, but I cannot say that I am satisfied with the Scheme as it stands and I feel that it will not be acceptable to the people unless it is modified in important respects. I know that great difficulties were put in the way of Mr. Montagu in India and he was called upon to deal with one of the most intricate and complicated problems that any country had ever to face. His personal examination of the problem and situation has advanced the original proposals of the Government of India to a considerable extent; but I think, he has been unduly influenced by the alarmist section, which has resulted in innumerable restrictions being put on the concessions that have been made to the people. The consequences are that the Government of India is left practically as it was and the advancement of the Provincial Government does not go far as it should. It might become worse when the reserved departments and transferred departments are decided upon. The advancement would be worthless unless in major provinces like Bombay all the departments, except the Police and Justice are transferred. I am willing to accept this only as a transitional stage with a view to show that for the present, the maintenance of law and order may be reserved to the Government, since the argument has been advanced that, after all, we are going through an experimental stage, but it must be made clear that after five years there should be no reserved subjects.

The Committees.

The task of deciding what departments should be transferred, is to be trusted to a committee and it is most important as to who should constitute that Committee. I hope that the personnel of the Committee when constituted will be such as will command the confidence of the people. This remark applies with equal force to the formation of all the committees.

If these modifications are made in the Scheme of Provincial Government regarding major provinces, I am sure that the Scheme will be acceptable to the people so far, and I feel confident, speaking for the Bombay Presidency, that it is quite ripe to take up that responsibility.

The Government of India.

Then, with regard to the Government of India, I cannot accept the principle that for the purpose of progressive realisation of responsible government, we must confine ourselves to the province as the unit. For this I see no warrant in the announcement of the 20th August, 1917. The report in one place says, "We recommend no alteration at present in the responsibility of the Government of India to Parliament except in so far as transfer of subjects to popular control in the provinces *ipso facto* remove them from the purview of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, but we do provide greater opportunities for criticising and influencing the action of the Government of India and also a legislature which can develop when the day of responsibility comes into machinery adopted to the new motive power."

Irresponsible critics.

Then again, in one breath the Report condemns the evils of the Morley-Minto Reforms, inasmuch as it says, "If on the other hand we delayed this step until the training period was over, we should have encouraged the elected members of the Council in the habits of irresponsible criticism which have been the bane of the Morley-Minto Councils and from which it is our aim to escape." In the next breath, they lay down the formula, that "the Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament and saving such responsibility, its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable, pending experience of the effect of the changes now to be introduced in the provinces. In the meantime the Indian Legislative Council should be enlarged and made more representative and its opportunities of influencing Government increased." Is this escaping from the bane of placing the representatives in the position of irresponsible critics which is complained of against the Morley-Minto Reforms?

The Government of India when constituted under the Scheme will be able to initiate any measure or bill and carry it through on the certificate of the Governor-General in Council—no matter what the opinion of the representatives in the two Houses, and the Council of State may be—Resolutions passed by the Assembly to have effect only as recommendations.

The procedure laid down in the Scheme reduces the Assembly as a whole and the representatives of the people in the Council of State to the position of irresponsible critics because the certificate of the Governor-General in Council can carry a measure though regardless of the opinion of the representatives.

Congress-League's demand not met.

Further, paragraph 284 of the Report says that the fiscal legislation would be subject to the procedure recommended in respect of Government bills quoted above.

The Budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, but the Assembly will not vote it. Resolutions upon Budget matters and upon all questions whether mobed in the Assembly or in the Council of State, will continue to be advisory in character.

Therefore it is clear that in most vital matters, the demand of the Congress-League Scheme is not met, viz.,

(1) In the Government of India, representatives have no control over the Executive;

(2) Any measure initiated by the Government can pass through on the certificate of the Governor-General in Council;

(3) Fiscal Policy of the Government cannot be touched and in matters of fiscal policy the Government of India will be subject to the control of the Parliament and we know that India has lost more than once on the floor of Parliament because his Majesty's Government, either Liberal or Conservative, cannot resist British interests. As an instance the Cotton Excise Duty might be cited with reference to Manchester and Lancashire.

(4) The budget as a whole or any allotments in it cannot be changed or altered by the Legislature.

No advance.

Therefore the position of the representatives of the people in the Government of India will practically remain exactly the same, namely what the authors of the Reports are pleased to call, "Influencing the Government" which we have been doing since 1892.

I cannot accept the interpretation that the announcement of his Majesty's Government meant that progressive realization of responsible Government was to be confined to the Provinces exclusively. If responsible government is to be attained, then the progress must be made simultaneously in the local self-governments, the Provincial governments and the Government of India. I would therefore strongly urge that the certificate of the Governor-General in Council should not apply except to measures and bills which affect peace, transquility and safety of the country. All other departments should be left to the Legislature. If any Government Bill is rejected or materially amended in a matter regarded by the Government as vital, it should be competent for the Government to refer it to a Council of State, constituted on the lines laid down in the Scheme, which would pass the bill in any form which it thought fit. The bill as amended by the Council of State could be sent back to the Legislative Assembly and if rejected by them again, the Governor-General in Council can refer the matter to a joint sessions of the two Houses and the decision of the joint sessions would be final. The idea underlying this suggestion is that disputes should be settled after time has been given for full discussion, but by a body where there is a small majority of elected members. The Government can always count upon on the support of the elected members representing special interests, thus the apparent majority of 26 would probably dwindle down in practice to about 12 or of even less. The case for the Government would be absolutely helpless if they cannot persuade 12 elected members to vote with them on a measure initiated by the Government other than a measure affecting the tranquility and safety of the country. Similarly all financial proposals relating to the sources of income and items of the expenditure should be embodied in bills. Every such bill and the budget as a whole should be submitted for the vote of the Legislature. In case of difference between the Assembly and the Council of State, the procedure of the joint sessions to be followed.

Certificate Unnecessary.

This it is clear that the certificate of the Governor-General is unnecessary except in matters affecting peace, tranquility and safety of the country. The Report itself

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. JINNAH ON REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

contemplates this in para 281, as follows:—

"In time to come, if and when the procedure by certification becomes unnecessary, the Council of State will become, as in other countries, a purely revising chamber, and differences between the two chambers will be adjusted by joint sessions."

But that time can only come after ten years. A whole decade is a long period to wait for an advance and some of the departments of the Government require immediate development for instance, agriculture, commerce and industry, education, taxation, currency and banking etc. No advance can be real unless potent voice is given to the people to deal with these matters.

These are some of the important changes that should be incorporated in the Scheme. There are many other matters of detail with which I do not wish to deal now.

VITAL CHANGES MUST BE SECURED.

I would therefore urge upon my countrymen that we should treat the Report and the Scheme with due respect and serious consideration and concentrate all our forces and energies with a view to focus the public opinion of the country in the direction of securing these vital changes; then if we are all agreed, I feel confident that the Scheme will have to be modified. Criticism and discussion is expressly invited on the subject and the Cabinet and Parliament will give effect to the changes that we may seek.

HINDU-MUSSULMAN AGREEMENT MUST STAND

Before I conclude, I would therefore appeal to India to unite her forces for the purpose of securing changes, among others, those indicated above. Of course the unity between the Hindus and Mussulmans is *sine qua non* and absolutely essential. There need not be any apprehension in the minds of the Mussulmans with regard to the Hindu-Mussulman settlement of Lucknow. It must stand. We are all in honour bound to support it—Hindus and Mussulmans alike—notwithstanding the doubt that is thrown on the agreement in the Report with regard to it.

The future of India and the destinies of her people will largely depend at this most critical juncture upon the decisions that may be arrived at by the special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which are shortly to take place in Bombay and I most fervently pray that we shall decide rightly.

IS IT EVEN A BEGINNING?

MR. H.N. APTE'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM

Presiding on Thursday last at a lecture by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, arranged by the Deccan Sabha, Poona, Mr. H. N. Apte, President of the Poona City Municipality, said:—

For the last six years generally and particularly for the last two years, the whole nation has been agitating and agitating with marvellous unity of purpose for a substantial advance in our political status and for substantial reforms in the machinery of Government. Democracy has been wanting to break the ascendancy of Bureaucracy. The Congress-League scheme of reforms was the fruit of the mature deliberations of the whole Indian nation. The agitation has had its effect even in England. People in England have been convinced that 'Cast-iron Bureaucracy won't go on for ever'; and that the spirit of English institutions must be applied to India. The first fruit of this conviction was the celebrated announcement of the Secretary of State for India on the 20th of August 1917, in which were used words and expressions that justified the rise of certain hopes and expectations in the Indian people's hearts. "The policy of his Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of Responsible Government, in India as an integral part of the British Empire.' As announced in that speech, the Secretary of State came to this country, travelled from one end of it to the other, had interviews and talks with almost everybody that was somebody, whether official or non-official, and before his departure drafted a report and a scheme of reforms in collaboration with the Viceroy, which they thought would satisfy the Indian people.

Makes Sceptical

In the speech to which I have alluded above, it was stated that 'ample opportunity would be afforded for public discussion of the proposals, which would be submitted in due course to Parliament.' This opportunity is now afforded to us. The great political document is before the country for searching scrutiny and candid criticism. Unmitigated condemnation of it is therefore out of the question. However, if unmitigated condemnation is out of the question, unqualified acceptance of it is equally so. For a careful perusal of the whole Scheme and the Report makes one very sceptical about the advance that is promised therein. In the Report there is much talk of the progressive realisation of responsible government; but one doubts whether there is in the Scheme even a vague beginning of responsible government, from which the progress of the realisation of responsible government is to start. So far as I can say, those colonies are said to possess responsible government, in which the Crown has only reserved the power of disallowing legislation and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no control over any public officer except the Governor. This is, let us take it, the complete realisation of responsible government. Our aim is a progressive realisation of it and what is the first step of the flight.

It is a Step towards Responsible Govt.

The first step towards the realisation of responsible government is the appointment by the Governor of a province, of Ministers out of the elected members of the Legislative Council, to be in charge of the portfolio of certain transferred subjects. Can this new innovation be described as the first step towards the realisation of responsible government? The Government of India is left sacredly untouched. And though in the lower house, a majority is conceded to the people, a Second Chamber is created, you can best imagine with what intention. To enable you to judge what control the Legislative Council could have upon these Ministers, allow me to place before you a quotation from President Wilson's book on "Congressional Government":

"The natural means would seem to be the right on the part of the representative body to have all the executive servants of its will under its close and constant supervision and to hold them to a strict accountability; in other words, to have the privilege of dismissing them, whenever their services became unsatisfactory. This is the matter, of course, of privilege of every other master and if the Congress does not possess it, its mastery is hampered without being denied. The Executive officials are its servants all the same; the only difference is that if they prove negligent or incapable or deceitful servants, Congress must rest content with the best that can be got out of them until its Chief Administrative Agent, the President, chooses to appoint better. It cannot make them docile, though it may compel them to be obedient in all greater matters."

This is the complaint about the Ministers that the elected President of the United States appoints. Our Ministers, however, will be appointed by a Governor, in whose appointment the people have no choice and whose powers in the new scheme are very greatly enhanced. So far about the control over the Executive. The next point is about the control over the purse. I must confess that there is some advance in this respect over the present, but that advance is of very little importance. The third essential fundamental is the control over the legislation. In this it must be admitted there is a great advance. My opinion, however, about the Report and the Scheme can very well be expressed by quoting the following lines from Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida:—

"Vowing more than the perfection of ten and
Discharging less than the tenth part of one."

The Congress-League Scheme.

Referring to the Congress-League Scheme, Mr. Apte said:—Two years ago the country formulated this Scheme and supported it with one voice till very recently. The Secretary of State scrutinises it and pronounces it as unworkable and unpracticable. If the arguments that he uses to prove this, are applied to test the workability of his Scheme, I am sure, the result would not be at all favourable to the Scheme. But somehow the leaders that advocated the Congress-League Scheme and defended it against so many onslaughts are now silent about it. What is it that makes them think that its condemnation by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State ought to be taken as the last word on the subject. Are we to understand that the Scheme does deserve to be brushed aside unceremoniously, now that a better scheme is given to us by Government? Are we to understand that there being no hope of the framers of this new Scheme taking it up again for consideration, we must allow it to die in oblivion and be buried in the archives of the Congress and Moslem League?

"QUITE INADEQUATE."

BURMA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 21.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held last night of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee:—

"The Burma Provincial Congress Committee having fully considered the Reform Scheme formulated by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, while giving both of them credit for having taken great pains to gauge the feelings of the people of India with regard to their political aspirations during their recent interviews with representative Indians, is of opinion that they have utterly failed to grasp them as well as the real Indian situation and determination of the people to achieve the goal of responsible Government at an early date. This meeting considers the scheme as quite inadequate in so far as it falls short of the spirit of the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms formulated by the representatives of the people of India at the sessions of the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League held at Lucknow in 1916 and at Calcutta in 1917 to which the people are pledged."

"This Committee protests against the exclusion of Burma from the benefits of the proposed reforms and urges that the reasons given for such exclusion are unconvincing. This Committee is strongly of opinion that Burma should at least have the elective system for such communities as may desire it."

REJECTION ADVISED.

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL UNION.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on Friday, the 19th instant.

That the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union while not in the least doubting the sincerity of the framers of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme deem it their duty to declare that it will not be in the national interests to accept the scheme in its present form and that unless the minimum demands of the Indian People as defined in the Congress-League Scheme are granted in the New Reform Scheme, it is not possible for the nation to accept it.

That the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union declare their sincere sympathy with Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi and Pandit Nekiram Sharma in their present troubles and pray for their speedy deliverance from them. The Committee further desire to urge upon the attention of the Government the unwisdom of dealing with the trusted leaders of the people in the fashion they are doing and appeal to the Government to see that the "Calm atmosphere" is maintained in this country to enable people to consider the Reform Scheme on its merits.

ALLEGED ASSAULT & BATTERY.

A GOVERNMENT SECRETARY CHARGED.

MR. HASAN IMAM'S COMPLAINT.

(From our Correspondent.)
BANKIPORE, July 22.

A suit has been instituted to-day in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge against the Hon. Mr. F. Clayton by Mr. Syed Hasan Imam who claims Rs. 15,000 for assault and battery. The defendant is Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Public Works Department. The plaint discloses that the assault took place in a railway carriage at Asansol in the following manner. Mr. Imam dressed in Indian costume was going to Ranchi on the 18th June. At Asansol railway station the carriage in which he was travelling was attached to the Purlia train. While Mr. Imam was asleep on one of the lower berths of the compartment between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., with electric lights three in number full on, he was roused from his sleep on feeling a weight on his person and saw Mr. Clayton rise from Mr. Imam's person and walk away. On Mr. Imam asking for an explanation Mr. Clayton, without making any apology, replied:

"I merely bumped against you." About the same time Mr. Imam saw in the compartment a ticket collector who said that he was brought there by Mr. Clayton to examine Mr. Imam's ticket. The plaint alleges that Mr. Clayton's object was to evict Mr. Imam from the compartment.

Thereupon turning for Mr. Clayton the plaintiff demanded an explanation to which Mr. Clayton answered, "I had to get the compartment cleared of so many people who had come in." Mr. Imam then said that under the circumstances the wrongful act on Mr. Clayton's part was deliberate and he pointed out that the statement that Mr. Clayton merely bumped against him was untrue. Mr. Clayton then added: "I never said I bumped against you by mistake." A notice was served on Mr. Clayton calling on him to pay Rs. 15,000 as damages, but as Mr. Clayton has not paid or offered to pay the same the plaint was filed to-day.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF AUTUMN SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 22.

The Provisional Programme for the Autumn Session of the Legislative Council has not yet been settled, but, it may be expected that firmer currency and gold coinage ordinances will be re-enacted for the period of the war and six months afterwards. Other measures will mostly relate to the War. Among them being the Companies (Foreign Interest) Bill which has been drafted on the lines of the English Act and is designed to prevent changes in articles of association without the consent of Government. The Non-Ferrous Metals Industries Bill also runs on the lines of British Legislation. The object of this bill is to protect, certain mineral, industries in India. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill is also modelled on the English Act and will provide for the provisional collection of taxes from the date of the introduction of the bill. The introduction is also contemplated of a Provincial Insolvency Bill which will be published for criticism.

FIRM OF GRACE BROTHERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., July 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees and others, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu stated that he understood that Messrs. Grace Brothers (India) had acquired the East India Exports Company or purchased the Howeson interest therein. If Sir John Rees could supply information, suporting his suggestion that German influence in the hide trade might thereby be perpetuated, he would consider whether further inquiry was necessary. The Board of Trade and the Foreign Office informed the India Office that there was nothing against the firm of Messrs. Grace Brothers (India). Mr. Montagu promised carefully to investigate the connection between Messrs. Grace Brothers (India) and Messrs. Grace Brothers, but emphasised that he was concerned only with India and must take advice of the departments mentioned.

MESSRS MONTAGUS SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 22.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the price is unchanged and the tone is robust. Shanghai exchange eased to 4/8½.

4,000 COTTON WORKERS IDLE AT WIGAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.

Four thousand cotton worker are now idle at Wigan owing to a dispute regarding advance in wages

ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

ITALIANS CARRY POINT 1071.

HUGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

An Italian communiqué says in Albania we carried the point 1,071 on the crest of the Malysiloves taking prisoners. The French advancing astride the Lavoli took part in the action. The captures in Albania up to July 19th were 2,167 prisoners, ten medium guns, sixteen field and mountain guns, four trench guns, two trench mortars, 38 machine-guns, six aeroplanes and much other material.

We also liberated some hundreds of Italian and Russian prisoners.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT STABEL

ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says, Mount Stabel mentioned in the communiqué yesterday is well within the Austrian territory. It is an important gain because it commands Val di Genova eastwards and gives excellent observation of the Austrian lines of communication.

THREE SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-ITALIAN RAIDS.

EAST OF ASIAGO PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., July 22.

A British Italian communiqué says we carried out three raids westward of the Asiago plateau killing 80 and taking 24 prisoners. We have destroyed 17 aircraft since the 16th.

ALLIES' VICTORY.

DEEP IMPRESSION IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The Allied victory has caused deep impression in Holland. The "Telegraaf" says anything is now possible; the capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation. The "Handelsblad" says the double French and the American success will receive French courage and rejoice the Americans whose young army has proved capable of vigorously attacking the Germans. The "Nieuws van den Dag" says the greatest importance of the victory is the scoring of the tactical and partly even strategical success against the German commanders. Even if the Germans recovered an advantageous position the fact remains, the spell of the all-surpassing German army command is broken. The "Tyd" emphasises the great strategic advantages achieved by Marshal Foch in a few hours. The "Het Volk" says the Germans have received a hard slap. Their attempt to break through has failed in a fashion signifying an allied victory.

BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED IN ARDRE REGION.

ADVANCE OVER A MILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this marning says the British troops took part in the battle for the first time yesterday between Rheims and the Marne in the region of Ardre. The British took up positions at night and attacked immediately with complete success advancing over a mile.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT FEZ.

FRENCH PROMPTNESS IN SAVING MOORS' SHRINES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 22.

Reuter has received the details of the disastrous fire at Fez in June which is attributed to German incendiaries. It broke out at five in the morning at four points simultaneously in the great Kaisaria bazaar and destroyed 9,000 square yards in the very centre of the commercial quarter, involving nearly a thousand shops and between twenty-five and fifty per cent of stocks of silk, cotton and candles, and half the stocks of native manufactures.

The French authorities acted energetically blowing up the surrounding houses and stopping the fire at the very doors of the Carouine mosque and the famous sanctuary of Mulas Idriss which had a very narrow escape. The Moors are grateful for the masterly fashion in which the French saved these shrines.

AMERICAN CRUISER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 22.

WASHINGTON.—America announces that a cruiser has been sunk without loss of life.

LATER.

NEW YORK.—It was an armoured cruiser which was sunk. Cause is unknown. 335 of the crew are known to have been landed. The Navy Department reports that 1,156 others were on board. Two steamers are proceeding to an unnamed destination. All are well.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 22nd July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,54,04,800
Bombay	5,73,66,200
United Provinces	1,43,27,500
Madras	1,34,33,200
Punjab	1,09,47,100
Minor Administrations	61,72,800
Burma	61,12,900
Central Provinces	25,88,100
Bihar and Orissa	18,49,000
Assam	3,60,300
Total.....Rs.	20,85,01,900

OPINION OF LOCAL GOVTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

(From a Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 22.

In paragraph 15 of the Home Department letter No. 248-R. dated December 11, 1917, it was sugested that local governments should institute detailed inquiries throughout the various districts so as to enable them to form some idea of what would be a reasonable franchise and of the resultant strength of electorates and the size and number of suitable contituencies. I am to ask that steps may be taken to collect the necessary materials as soon as possible in order that they may be placed in the hands of the Committee whose appointment is contemplated in paragraph 225 of the Report, as soon as it is constituted. The Government of India would be glad if they could be placed in possession of this material alsi as soon as it is ready.

FAMINE HORRORS IN AUSTRIA.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 22.

ZURICH.—Details of the brutal murder of five school children and six others at Pylsen on the 21st June have only now become known through an interpellation in the Reichsrat. It appears that a crowd, of women and children were watching the loading of a bread waggon for the Skoda works and began to cry out "We are starving. We also want bread." Suddenly an infantry patrol appeared and without an order to disperse or a single word of warning, fired a volley from behind into the crowd, killing five children between the ages of ten and thirteen and severely wounding four men, and two women.

LATEST CABLES.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the "Times" declares that the economic development of India is more important than the alteration of the machinery of Government. Political development alone can do little to make humanity happier or more prosperous in India or elsewhere. Economic and mechanical development in India is badly needed. For example, the power of the great rivers is mostly wasted. The Government of India does not give nearly enough encouragement to agriculture and the lack of economic development is due to the Government of India's lack of interest and energy and antiquated restrictions on private efforts. But it is hardly fair to blame the Government of India, nearly all of whose energies and time are occupied in the colossal work of administration. A new organisation with new personnel in touch with recent European and American engineering and economic progress is wanted. Good and just government alone will not justify British rule in India in the future and the time will come when we must develop India's resources for India's sake as well as our own.

VIEW OF ENEMY RETREAT IN SWEDEN.

ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 23.

STOCKHOLM.—For once the pro-German-Swedish press does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance. Enormous headlines in the "Stockholms Dagbladet" and "Svenskallagbladt" declare that German reverses are increasing. The "Dagens Nyheter," carefully reviewing the position, says that the German recrossing of the Marne marks the complete relinquishment of the great offensive and admits failure. All abortive explanations from Berlin cannot alter the fact, and nobody will credit the statement that the German High Command has achieved its aim. On the other hand the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated by the territory won alone. "Elastic defence" which the Germans claimed as their speciality has been applied by the French in Champagne, whereas the Germans entirely forgot their own methods.

A telegram to "The Times" from Santander says the failure of German offensive has definitely affected Spanish opinion and many avowed Germanophils are beginning to waver.

LATEST CABLES.

BITTER BATTLE AT MONTAGNE-DE-REIMS.

FORMIDABLE DEFENSIVE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing at eleven last evening said: Fighting at Montagne-de-Reims was extraordinarily bitter. The Highland and North country troops sent into battle yesterday were again heavily engaged to-day and made further progress in spite of masses of German reinforcements. They captured Saint Euphraise and Bcuilly.

Between the Aisne and the Marne our progress was more rapid. North of the Ourcq we crossed Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road at several points, but the enemy defence of Soissons is most obstinate.

South of the Ourcq where the enemy was pressed from west and south by the French who crossed the river, the rate of retreat was still more rapid. The line now runs through the villages of Lacroix, Grisolles and Epieds, meaning an advance of five miles from the west end three from the south. French infantry stormed the heights east of Lacroix and Grisolles. We took in the enemy positions south of the Marne four hundred machine-guns and thirty cannon. It is evident that the enemy means to cling to the last to both flanks of the present line straightening it, if necessary.

With his left in Montagne-de-Reims and the right on the plateau above Soissons, he could still present a formidable defensive front on the great plateau running south-east from the Aisne between the Vesle and Crise rivers.

DARING CHARGE OF ITALIAN CAVALRY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., July 23.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Valona dated 17th July states that during the Italian advance in Albania five hundred cavalry charged an aerodrome with drawn sabres. They astounded the airmen and mechanics who surrendered without resisting.

APPALLING REVENGE ON CAPTURED CZECHS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., July 23.

A "Times" telegram from Berne states that the Austrians have summarily shot three hundred Czechs captured on the Piave who formerly belonged to the Austrian army.

ENEMY YIELDING BEFORE AMERICANS.

6000 PRISONERS IN A FEW DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22, 9-40 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 23.

An American communiqué dated 21st July says: Between the Aisne and the Marne the day brought fresh successes, the enemy being forced to yield bitterly contested positions.

We have captured in the past, few days over six thousand prisoners, over hundred cannon and many trench mortars and machine guns.

TIBET REVOLTS AGAINST CHINA.

CHINESE HELPLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 23.

A "Times" telegram from Peking dated 18th July says: Tibet has revolted against the Chinese. As the Central government is unable to finance frontier forces, it is impossible for the latter to withstand the Tibetan advance, and an armistice has been arranged.

GERMAN APOLOGIES ABOUT DEFEAT.

LUDENDORFF'S MISCALCULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 23.

Newspapers expose the absurdity of German apologies for the recrossing of the Marne, and remark that flurried foolish attempts to disguise the disaster are the most significant welcome signal that could be made from Berlin at this particular moment, for grave defeat has been imposed on the enemy who dare not, for both political and military reasons, contemplate failure. What mars the delightful theory that the Germans recrossed the Marne because they had accomplished their purpose is the fact that the Crown Prince is fighting most furiously between the Marne and Rheims and ruthlessly sacrificing rearguards to prevent a rout. It is suggested that Ludendorff's arrogant under-valuation of Allied offensive powers was due to his belief in the nonsense recently published in Germany about General Foch and his reserves.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

"MORE IMPORTANT" THAN POLITICAL REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 23.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in a letter to

(Continued in Column 5.)

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A MAMALTDAR'S BLUFF.

BARBERS AND POTTERS BEING HARRASSED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, July 18.

Your readers are aware of the facts published in your issue of the 27th last regarding rough handling and unlawful detention of a potter and a barber of the village of Kathlal by the Police Patel of that village for refusing to work without payment for the Mamlatdar who had encamped there. As usually happens in such cases, the matter did not end there on the Patel's side. Summonses were served on them from the Mamlatdar's Court under section 189 of the Land Revenue Code, on the ground that "their presence was needed in the matter of the Chowra (or village common room)."

Now, the Land Revenue Code has absolutely nothing to do with this question of *veith*, much less section 189 thereof. But the Mamlatdar used it probably with a view to bluff the poor men with summonses and thus intimidating them into silence and stopping them from taking legal action against the Patel. But a volunteer pleader came to the assistance of the potter and the barber and offered to stand for them. But the Mamlatdar would not accept his services, as the Land Revenue Code entitled him to use his discretion with regard to that. As the pleader was not heard, he advised his clients not to appear in Court, as the summonses had been illegally issued. They, however, put in their written statements giving a narration of how they were handled and the potter detained by the Police Patel on the 22nd June (not 22nd May, as erroneously printed before), and left the Court.

It is hoped that the poor men will not be further molested under some other Code.

A SIMILAR CASE.

An almost similar case of the Police Patel beating potters for refusing to work without remuneration for officials, has happened in the village of Jantral, in the Panch Mahals district. The potters have silently suffered this so far, and it is hoped that they will not be further molested through the all-powerful Land Revenue Code.

OUTLAW'S RAVAGES.

It is reported that in the Anand, Nadiad and Thasra talukas of the district a number of outlaws are going about and looting villages and hamlets. They have also committed some murders in outlying hamlets. Besides these, a large number of common robberies, specially of cloth, are taking place all over, probably on account of the extraordinarily high prices of cloth. Some villagers keeping their common watchmen paid out of a fund raised by voluntary taxation.

MR. R. P. KARANDIKAR AND THE REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times" correspondent has so manipulated my statement on the reforms that, despite my disinclination, I have to trouble you.

While Morley's Moon of 1908 has become Montagu's reality in 1918 the proposed reforms conceived in a patronising spirit obviously bear all the traces of a production of promises made to India by the British political instinct spurred on by the present needs of the Empire, and yet controlled by the nervous regard for the British tone of administration as well as that for the protection of vested interests of non-Indians in India, and as such they can hardly stand comparison with India's Self-determined Congress-League Scheme. Provincial Autonomy of the kind proposed without participation in the Central Government is a fatty degeneration, and no people bent upon Nation-building can dream of separating the head from the trunk. Such diluted Government by compartments in the Provincial and total absence of participation in the Central Government—as of right—are drawbacks in the proposed reforms such as are sure to be pronounced by the British Nation-builders themselves as ruinous to the healthy growth of popular Government in India. Indians have to work out their destiny through such halting reforms and from that point of view we will take what we get and fight for the rest. There is still a chance of making the scheme less objectionable by the Ministers being elected instead of being nominated out of the elected members of the Legislative Council and by carrying into the constitution of the Central Government a similar system and by abolishing the Council of State and leaving the Executive Council as now but with an increased Indian element. Financial liberty from British party political necessities has not at all been secured to India and no serious endeavour to enable India to promote her own man-power and commerce is present in the whole scheme. It has not been conceived in the spirit of India's own National Education and Freedom. It does not strike me as any beginning of the extension of that grand principle and ideal held out to India by the pronouncement of 20th August last and the proposal to submit her capacity to an examination by foreign experts is not at all calculated to foster the necessary spirit of self-respect.

I shall feel highly obliged by your sparing space in your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. KARANDIKAR.

Satara, July 17.

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THE LATE SIR HENRY COTTON

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL TABLET.

A memorial tablet to Sir Henry Cotton having been placed in the Church of Humanity (London Positivist Society), Chapel Street, London, a commemorative service was held there on Sunday, May 12. The following is a summary of the address given on that occasion by Mr. S. H. Swinny, President of the Society:—

Through Sir Henry Cotton passed thirty-five years—from 1867 to 1902—as an official in India, and after his return to England took an active part in the public life of this country, in his first career becoming Chief Commissioner of Assam, and in his second, M. P. for Nottingham from 1906 to 1910, his good work in these capacities was not the chief reason for commemorating him there. It was in the first place as a friend of India, and secondly as a life-long adherent of the Religion of Humanity, that they would recall him to their minds.

Indeed, all the spheres of his activity were closely connected. In the performance of his official duties he never forgot the interests of the Indian people; he defended them from his place in Parliament, and he was throughout inspired by his religious ideals. Nor did his sympathies with the people—though it may have checked his promotion—lessen his efficiency. Neither Service—alien as it mainly is—have sprung many champions of Indian freedom, foremost among whom will ever be reckoned Allan Octavian Hume, William Wedderburn, and Henry Cotton. They all three, it is interesting to note, had hereditary connexions with the country. Cotton was born in the Madras Presidency, and when his son joined the great service to which his father had belonged, five generations of the family had in succession served in India.

When Cotton reached India in 1867, the national movement was only just beginning—nourished on European education and inspired by the writings of the English defenders of constitutional freedom. It was of this movement that he was destined to become the interpreter to the Western mind in his "New India." He had no exaggerated belief in Parliamentary institutions, nor in the suitability of democratic methods to India—in spite of the popular Government established of old in the Indian Village Community; but he recognised the vital point that all should work together for the good of their country, the Indian motherland—that underneath all superficial differences there existed a fundamental likeness, a unit in diversity which had been strengthened by a common subjection to British rule. He could never have succeeded so well in interpreting the hopes, the wishes, and the character of the "New India" that was arising, had it not been for his love of the Indian people and his esteem and friendship for so many of their leaders. He had, indeed, there as here, a great capacity for friendship, nor was there ever a more loyal comrade. Nor must it be thought that it was only for the educated classes that he cared. He was no less devoted to the welfare of the masses of the people, as he showed in his exertions for the poor friendless coolies of Assam. As he himself said:—

"It was not the first time that I had stood forward as the champion of the oppressed—but I had never before raised such a storm against myself."

But here, as in his publication of "New India" while still an official, his undaunted courage and his unswerving rectitude of purpose armed him against all difficulties and all dangers.

Cotton had no wish for the separation of Britain and India. It was his ideal that they should be united by such a fraternal bond as joined Britain to the self-governing colonies. In the voluntary service India has so generously given us in our hour of trial, in India's help in the great War, was perhaps the first step to the full realisation of this hope. Nor did Cotton forget that, beyond and above both India and England, there was Humanity. In old times the view prevailed—it is the German view to-day—that to promote the greatness and power of our country was our highest duty, justifying every crime. Later, the revolutionary cosmopolitan view prevailed that the love of country was an outworn superstition. But there was really no difficulty in reconciling the claims of country and Humanity; for Humanity grows strong by each nation bringing its own special gifts of mind and heart, its intellectual triumphs; and its material resources to enrich the great whole of which it is a part. As Professor Gilbert Murray put it:—

"Let us preserve our national characters. Let us use our feelings of patriotism and nationalism to inspire us and give strength to our hands; but at the back of our minds let us always remember our wider Commonwealth, our greater Mother, and think of the time when we brother nations may bring our various gifts to her feet."

It was this belief that inspired Cotton from youth to age. He was the friend of India because he was the servant of Humanity. Nor was he the first thus to stand forth. James Geddes, who was also a member of the Indian Service, was one of the earliest to call attention to the economic sufferings of the Indian peasantry and to champion their cause; and other Positivists, as for instance, Richard Congreve, Edward Spencer Beesley, and Frederic Harrison, though they had never been in India, laboured for her prosperity and freedom. Nor had there been wanting Indian adherents of the Religion of Humanity, of whom he would only mention two, Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter, of the Calcutta High Court and Jogendra Chendra Ghosh, Cotton's lifelong friend. There was on the walls of that building a tablet to the memory of Jogendra, and they had put Cotton's in the vacant space just above. He knew no more fitting place for his memorial than this Church of Humanity with which he was so long connected, nor a more fitting inscription than the words engraved thereon:—"A Friend of India."

Rao Saheb Manshanker Mayashanker Shukla, Cantonment Magistrate Deesa passed away on the 21st evening. The deceased was a capable and conscientious officer working in the interests of the Government and the people alike, thus becoming very popular.

IS IT THE PEOPLE OR FORESTS IN NORTH KANARA ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have placed the people of North Kanara under a deep debt of gratitude by your advocacy of their cause in to-day's issue of your paper. No one who was born and bred in Kanara will read your article without being deeply affected by the home truths contained in every sentence. It is pitiful to see the suffering of the agriculturists and the labouring classes, and the way they are harassed by the minions of the Forest Department. Every inch almost of the Forests is guarded and the number of these guards and foresters is legion. At places everything green is included in the reserved forest and you cannot cut a stick or remove a branch of green leaves without the article being "punchnamaed" over and you are being hauled before the magistrate at a place sometimes 13 miles away. The idea prevails in the District that many a magistrate receives extraordinary promotion only because of the severity of his sentences in forest cases. It is no exaggeration to say that the District is primarily held in the interests of the Forests and unless the restrictions in the matter of firewood, green leaves, cattle grazing, etc., are removed early the Kanara Forests will earn the undying glory of having been manured by the blood of the people.—Yours, etc.,

A KANARITE.

Bombay, 18th July 1918.

THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my previous letters on the subject I ventured the opinion that the epidemic which is at present raging all over in India is not Influenza and that it does not seem to have been introduced from abroad. In your able leader on the subject you said that the evidence seems to be against my contention that it originated in Bombay. I would like now to draw attention, to the following passage in Major Houston's letter which appeared in the papers this morning.

"On or about the 4th June, however, at the invitation of the medical officer of the ship, I went on board, and saw with him a number of cases of illness among the crew. The Medical Officer informed me that no cases of this sort had occured among the *crew prior to the ship's entry into the dock, and while in the dock the crew had opportunities of free communication with the city.*"

I think this statement especially the words put in italics by me, disposes of the assumption that the disease was introduced by incoming vessels. You will perhaps remember that in my second letter I stated that I saw numerous cases of this fever in many parts of Bombay as early as the 22nd of May. The disease is now believed by some authorities to be the sand-fly fever, a disease said to be common in Mesopotamia. Here, in Bombay, we had never heard of sand-fly fever before—a disease which is believed, after the experiments of the Doerr and Birt—to be caused by the bites of sand-flies. *Phlebotomus papatasii.* It would be interesting to know whether this fly exists in Bombay and if so, does it exist in such large numbers as to explain the rapidity of the diffusion of this epidemic? Dengue is also spread by insects, namely, mosquitoes and we know that mosquitoes abound here and are quite capable of spreading a disease like wild fire. Influenza, on the other hand, is caused by a baciglus, the *Pfeiver bacillus*, easily detected in the sputum. If this bacillus has not been detected in the sputum of people who have suffered from the prevailing fever why all it Influenza and thus mislead everybody? Influenza is not insect borne Dengue is and sand-fly fever is. It is important to find out whether this fever is transmitted by the bite of insects and if the mosquitoes that abound here are not responsible for the state of things—a fact that would surprise no one.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

Bombay, July 19.

A NEW TODDY SHOP IN PAREL VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To put a check on the ever increasing drunkenness of the public and curtail the output of country liquors (a noble object indeed) the Excise authorities have decided to increase the number of Toddy shops in the City of Bombay by thirty-three with the natural consequence that Parel Village has the honour of having one to its share, as a matter of favour. The Parsis are strict disciplinarians and Toddy Shops conducted by them are in most cases free from any disturbance and in this case, the licensee is a Parsi gentleman. I hope he will try to maintain the traditions of his community in keeping off disturbance caused frequently by the consumers of Khatty or Chadhav Toddy preferred to the pure quality. He is thinking of locating the shop in vacant premises of the three compartments declared unfit for human habitation, just in front of the Municipal Girls' School. The passage leading to the school premises is likely to be occupied by the customers, who are generally noted for making themselves merry making scenes and singing in obscene language at the top of their voice. We are educating our children to keep them away from bad habits contracted by an undesirable society. The Municipal Boys' School is only a few hundred feet from the prospective shop. The surroundings are thickly populated. In the circumstances no sane man having the real cause of progress at heart would deem it advisable to allow the opening of the shop there. Any other place outside the locality should be recommended, if at all the authorities are persistent in their honest convictions that the Toddy drink (especially Khatty Toddy) is wholesome for the up-keep of public health.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, July 20.

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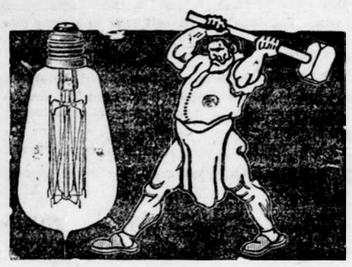

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The day monsoon strengthened slightly, but the Bombay current is very feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and local in Chota Nagpur. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and north Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo two inches, Myitkyina four, Dibrugarh three, Shillong one and half, Cherrapunji twenty-five and Ranchi.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st July 1918.
Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.829 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.830 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	110 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.50 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.40 "
Do. do. year	26.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 22nd July 1918	0.10 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July		h. m.	ft.	in.	July		h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	22	m	10 33	27	6	22	m	3 31	16	4
			10 6a	25	10			4 34a	19	7
Tues.	23	m	11 12	28	5	23	m	4 17	15	7
			10 55a	26	8			5 16a	18	7
Wed.	24	m	11 49	29	1	24	m	5 1	15	1
			11 42a	27	5			5 55a	17	9
Thur	25		0 25a	29	6	25	m	5 44	14	11
								6 33a	16	11
Fri.	26	m	0 27	27	10	26	m	6 26	15	1
			1 2a	29	8			7 12a	16	5
Sat.	27	m	1 13	28	0	27	m	7 8	15	8
			1 48a	29	5			7 52a	16	1
Sun.	28	m	2 1	27	10	28	m	7 52	16	7
			2 19a	28	9			8 35a	16	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 22 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 18m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	3h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the west Punjab. In the east and the north Punjab temperature is above the average both by day and night, and the excess during the day is considerable at several stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains largely below normal. Day temperature continues considerably above the average and night temperature in slight or moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. Humidity continues generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is locally above the average in the same area; night temperature is in slight defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.53in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the south of the division. Day temperature is moderately above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues very low. Day temperature remains considerably above the average; night temperature is lower in the south and is now nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.49in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess thoughout, and night temperature in slight excess in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for local showers in the north Konkan and south Gujarat. High day temperatures and low humidity prevail over the greater part of the reporting area. There are some indications of improvement in the south but no appreciable change in the weather is likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 22nd of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	56	..	..	..
Do. (21st July)	97.4	83.1	56	..	..	..
Jask	98.5	88.2	72	..	..	—0.08
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st July)	85.0?	81.0	76	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	81.6	68	..	1.13	—0.64
Rawalpindi	107.1	83.9	91	..	2.93	—4.18
Lahore	105.8	88.1	54	..	2.01	—3.45
Hissar	103.4	83.2	46	..	0.48	—3.96
Ambala	105.7	86.1	38	..	2.22	—5.70
Delhi	104.5	86.6	54	..	2.06	—7.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.2	83.8	42	..	2.60	—6.60
Mainpuri	106.0	86.7	36	..	1.82	—6.21
Jhansi	101.2	81.7	49	..	4.23	—5.27
Cawnpore	105.4	85.7	42	..	4.82	—5.49
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.8	81.4	62	..	0	—9.93
Karachi	88.0	80.2	81	..	0	—2.99
Ajmer	93.8	76.6	64	..	1.83	—5.24
Jaipore	99.5	78.2	54	..	0.52	—7.23
Kotah	98.6	82.6	56	..	5.87	—4.73
Mount Abu	79.5	63.2	90	..	5.08	—14.34
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	78.7	62	..	0.19	—6.64
Dwarka	88.9	80.0	81	..	0.62	—8.06
Veraval	86.1	81.3	84	..	4.92	—8.43
Rajkot	97.2	73.6	67	..	5.92	—6.24
Bhavnagar Para	100.1	76.6	84	..	2.73	—6.34
Surat	87.7	76.5	90	0.53	11.64	—9.28
Ahmedabad	101.1	76.2	72	0.01	2.87	—10.50
Deesa	98.6	75.4	69	..	3.08	—6.40
Neemuch	94.7	74.0	62	..	11.50	+1.67
Indore	92.7	75.4	80	..	5.21	—7.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.3	77.8	61	..	8.45	—11.58
Baugor	94.5	74.6	66	..	9.07	—7.41
Hoshangabad	96.7	74.4	63	..	7.23	—9.59
Khandwa	96.5	76.3	66	..	7.04	—4.50
Akola	97.8	74.9	67	..	5.96	—6.69
Amraoti	97.3	75.3	56	..	9.64	—3.33
Nagpur	96.5	75.7	68	..	14.85	—3.46
Chanda	96.5	78.0	54	..	13.81	—6.38
Raipur	97.2	77.1	61	..	28.52	+10.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	77.8	77	0.49	14.22	—24.66
Ratnagiri	87.7	79.1	78	..	26.94	—28.39
Marmugao	87.2	..	86	0.05	24.98	—28.72
Karwar	87.1	76.8	95	0.09	34.24	—33.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.6	70.6	60	..	2.10	—6.10
Ahmednagar	93.4	68.7	62	..	1.93	—5.97
Poona	93.0	72.2	66	..	1.42	—4.79
Sholapur	97.0	78.1	67	..	1.10	—6.93
Bijapur	94.2	70.2	64	..	0.68	—4.23
Belgaum	82.9	65.1	87	..	6.45	—13.93
Aurangabad	93.6	69.8	65	..	1.79	—8.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	70.7	62	..	7.09	—6.42
Hyderabad	96.8	70.2	50	..	3.24	—6.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	76.1	78	..	36.43	—28.86
Calicut	86.0	77.1	91	..	23.36	—28.07
Cochin	87.1	78.2	83	..	19.66	—25.85
Colombo	86.7	79.7	82	..	6.73	—5.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.3	81.3	73	..	4.18	—4.85
Bellary	98.3	74.7	64	..	0.35	—2.91
Cuddapah	101.8	83.2	50	..	1.46	—4.19
Madras	93.6	81.0	66	..	2.86	—2.13
Bangalore	88.9	65.9	72	..	2.18	—3.66
Coimbatore	93.0	74.6	79	..	0.13	—2.63
Trichinopoly	101.6	79.7	54	..	1.68	—0.60
Negapatam	97.0	81.2	68	..	1.47	—1.03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd July, 1918, was 29.995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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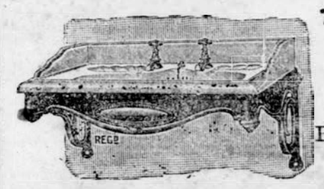

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